The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, W... 8, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 157.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—General Hillhouse has been re-appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York.

—The President has directed that the land office at Lowell, Nebraska, be removed to Bloomington, in the same State.

—Col. J. R. Hawkins, ex-member of Congress, in a speech at Paris, Tenn., advocated the repudiation of National and State debts.

—The planing mill of Ritz & Bush, at Fort Wayne, Ind., was burned yesterday while the workmen were at dinner. Loss, $15,000.

—Captain George St. Peach, while on a voyage from Gloucester to Provincetown, struck his cook with an oar, inflicting fatal injuries.

—Peter Cahill fell from an ice wagon in Cleveland last Monday night, and was instantly killed, the wheels of the wagon crushing his head.

—General Wm. Ruckles, of the Confederate army, and residing at Rutherford Park, New Jersey, for the past six years, committed suicide on Monday.

—Carrie Ostrander died in Syracuse, N. Y., from injuries received on Tuesday, June 23, by the fall of the Baptist Church, making the fourteenth victim.

—A little child, aged three years, daughter of Mrs. Ann Carroll, was run over and killed in Cleveland on Monday night by a passenger train on the C. C. & I. C. Railroad.

—Friday afternoon Mr. Rockhalit, a worthy planter, residing near Mount Zion, Tenn., while returning home with a wagon load of provisions, was instantly killed by a tree falling upon him.

—James Gillihlan has declined the appointment of principal clerk in charge of the Appointment Bureau in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and accepted the position of Chief Clerk of the Treasury office.

—F. J. Boyle, formerly of Memphis, but recently a merchant at Beebe, White county, Arkansas, while drawing water from a public well at that place, Saturday last, lost his footing, and falling into the well, broke his neck.

—The first of the free picnics for the poor children of New York took place on Monday, under the direction of Geo. T. Williams, who had their management in former years. Almost two thousand children were taken to the country.

—The large works of the Rochester (Pa.) Tumbler Company were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. They were running full force, and had a great many orders in. The loss is estimated at $60,000, upon which the insurance is light.

—Thomas Kemp, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, took his three children to the canal on Monday, and pitched them in, jumping in himself afterward. The oldest child, a girl, was drowned, but the father and the other two children were rescued.

—In the case of the City of Steubenville vs. Frank Kellar, involving the right of the Person al Liberty Club to carry on the operations of their society, the jury failed to agree, there being seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The excitement in that city is running high.

—On Tuesday evening the Michigan Central Railroad depot and freight house at Grand Rapids, Mich., was totally destroyed by fire, with the contents, among which were several valuable pianos. The loss is $12,000 to $15,000. It is supposed to have originated from sparks from a locomotive.

—Advices from Northern Texas say the crops are very fine in that section, and travel to that State is very heavy, especially over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which is now running through trains from St. Louis to Houston, a distance of eight hundred and twenty miles in forty hours.

—Henry Miller, a young man, twenty-eight years of age, formerly book-keeper for B. F. Parker, of Nashville, Tenn., committed suicide last Monday night by shooting himself in the left breast. He attempted to shoot himself through the heart, but failed, and lived about three hours. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

—Henry Lewis was brought before Judge Ambrose of Hamilton, Canada, for extradition on a charge of attempted murder by running a train off the track on the Little Miami Railway, in Ohio. After an examination of witnesses the Judge decided that a sufficient case had been made. The papers were sent to the Governor General for approval.

—The freight agents who met in New York to revise the rates of freight from the West by the Erie, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads have resolved to increase the freights on live stock to about double its former rate. The basis of the increased rate was fixed at fifty-five cents per one hundred pounds from Chicago to New York. It is the intention of the managers to increase and not to decrease the charges on all classes of freight.

—In response to a letter of a number of citizens, Alex. H. Stephens announces his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, on account of failing health. If he does not improve during the summer, he will resign his seat in the present Congress in time for the unexpired term to be filled at the same time the election shall be held for a member to represent the district in the next Congress. Stephens is so feeble from rheumatism that he has been but twice out of doors in six weeks.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE TANNERY of J. P. Wilkinson & Brother, Unionville, Chester county, was burned last Sunday night. They estimate their loss at about $40,000 over their insurance.

AT A SALE of eighteen acres of grass in Morris Cemetery, Pittsburgh, the price obtained was but $35, it is former years having sold at least to $150. Three and a half acres of grass in Reeves' Park, same place, sold for $45.

ONE DAY last week a locomotive on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad set fire to the wheat field of Peter Fry, living along the railroad, near Limerick Station, Montgomery county, and before the flames were subdued consumed the entire patch consisting of nine acres.

A WEEK OR TWO AGO one or more villains took from a herd of cattle from the farm of Captain S Holman, of East Pikeland township, Chester county, and drove them into a field of wheat belonging to Mr. John McWilliams of the same township where they remained all night, doing of course great damage to the grain.

IN the vicinity of St. Augustine, Cambria county, on Saturday, a young man named Dumm was accidentally shot by a gun in the hands of his brother. The two young men had gone to the woods on a squirrel hunting expedition, and whilst one of them fired at a squirrel the ball accidentally took effect in the person of his brother, injuring him so badly that he died a short time thereafter.

THE Forest Rose says a woman walked into Tionesta from the other side of Lockingville in Clarion county, a distance of ten miles, the hottest day this week, and carried twenty pounds of butter and a six months' baby. Rube Johnson bought the butter for twenty cents a pound, and the baby she carried back home. Her husband had ridden into town the day before, to find out the state of the market.

IN THE neighborhood of Julian Furnace, Centre county, we hear that great destruction of property was occasioned by the hurricane Saturday afternoon. Houses were blown down and unroofed, trees uprooted, fences leveled, and crops injured. The storm appears to have been the severest ever known in the Juniata Valley, and the full extent of its devastating work will not be known for several days to come.

ANOTHER nitro-glycerine explosion occurred Monday, at Troutman, adding still one more to the long list of victims by this explosive. The man killed was Alexander Taylor, a moonlight torpedo agent from St. Petersburg. He was unloading an old shell in the afternoon, when it exploded, breaking one of his legs, cutting his head, and otherwise injuring him. He lingered three days, suffering intense pain, when death relieved him.

BEAVER FALLS.

Warmed Upon Temperance—Using Legal Remedies — Landlords Prosecuted.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., July 7, 1874.

A lively time is now on hand in our city. Three of our citizens were returned before Justice McCreary to-day for renting rooms to organized clubs, for the sole object of drinking whisky and other strong drinks.

The parties returned hold that they have a legal right to rent rooms for such a purpose, and that clubs have a right to organize and bring liquor and drink it.

As this is the first case in the State of testing this intended violation of the local option law, there is great excitement over it. The case is not yet decided. It is likely Mr. McCreary will not assume to decide so important a matter, but will hold the parties over.

When to Cut Wheat.

The Parsons (Kansas) *Sun* says: "We have been told by several farmers, who know of what they speak, about wheat in this county. The time to cut is just after the grain leaves the milk, and is beginning to make dough. At this time the head and stem will be almost green, having turned very little yellow, if any; shock it up immediately and put two caps on it, and stack it as soon as dry enough and the strength in the stem will be ample to fill the head perfectly. It is just about this time that the bug begins to work on the wheat and ruin it; and by cutting and shocking it, it is out of the way of their ravages."

FIRST EDITION.

ORIENTAL MATRIMONY.

Marriage Customs which Prevail in the East Indies.

A Quadruple Marriage—An Indian Prince Marries by Wholesale—The Four Brides and Their Trousseaux—The Ante-Nuptial and Post-Nuptial Festivities.

To the inhabitants of civilized America and Europe where monogamy is universally recognized as one of the most absolute and binding tenets of the religious and secular law, there is something abnormally strange in the marriage customs which prevail in Oriental countries. To be sure we have become more or less familiarized with this phase of social life, as the means of communication have been opened between us and that offensive community which for so long a time comparatively hidden and almost forgotten in the wilds of Utah, and which has always been regarded with disgust as a blot upon our civilization, composed of a people low in the scale of intellect and morals. But we give below an account of the marriage of a high potentate in India, where polygamy is the rule and not the exception, and doubtless the details of the peculiar festivities and ceremonies will be interesting to all, while the description of the magnificent trousseaux of the brides cannot fail to attract the attention of our lady readers. The article is from correspondence of the *Times* of India. The place from which the letter is dated is a seaport town of British India in the presidency of Bombay, and one of the chief ports on the Gulf of Bombay.

BHOWNUGGUR, April 26.

His Highness Takhutsingh Juswuntsingh, Thakore of Bhownuggur, who has just consummated the quadruple marriage which I am about to describe, was betrothed to each of his four present wives during the life of his father, Thakore Juswuntsingh.

The Four Mrs. Juswuntsinghs.

The following is the list of the Thakore's brides, their respective ages, and the names of the places to which they previously belonged:

The first bride is the daughter of the present Chief of Wunwar, and is about fourteen years old. The second is the sister of the heir apparent of Gondul, and is about fifteen. The third is the sister of the father of the reigning Chief, of Vankaneer; she is more than twenty years old. And the fourth is a daughter of a girassia, or wealthy land owner of Dank; she comes from Talaja, and is said to be twelve years old, the probability being that she is much younger.

The Ante-Nuptial Festivities.

The festivities immediately connected with the marriage may be said to have commenced with the present month, when the brides set out from their homes for Bhownuggur. Long processions were formed and went winding through the country, setting all Rajeera Kathyawar ablaze with excitement. I will not attempt to describe the surging river of heads, the glare of torches by night, the blare of trumpets by day, the elephants, horses and carriages of every kind, the tom-toms, the fireworks, the flowers and the rose water, and the large, heavily decorated, queerly-shaped, closely-curtained car in the centre, containing the bride, guarded around by old family retainers, the whole lumbering vehicle being drawn by huge bullocks, having their horns encased in gold.

The Dowries of Brides.

The dowries of the brides—some three hundred and fifty thousand rupees (about $2,450,000) in value altogether—were now being examined and suitably stored, and the carriages, horses, elephants, &c., which they also brought to enrich their royal husband, were sent to the places appointed for their reception.

The Uproar at Bhownuggur.

Shortly before the 19th—the day fixed for the first wedding—these processions found their end in the city of Bhownuggur; all of this time, of course, there were no end of *tumashas* (shows) in Bhownuggur itself. The Thakore was in his glory. Day and night, owing to the sound of two bands, to the rattle of tom-toms innumerable, and to the piping, tinkling, screeching and braying of the instruments of hundreds of native minstrels, each ambitious of making the greatest noise. The prolonged roar of country people pours in on all sides to witness the festivities, the neighing of horses, towing of cattle, and occasional trumpeting of dur-bar elephants, now and then the rattle of guns fired in honor of the royal bridegroom, and at night the skyward rush and final explosion of large skyrockets.—All added together swelled that perpetual, universal uproar which to a native's mind is inseparable from true enjoyment.

The wedding day at length arrived. The excitement in Bhownuggur reached its climax. The stream of native visitors from all parts of the neighboring country increased in volume. The ambassadors and representatives of nearly every chief, princeling, land-owner, and man of wealth in Kattyawar, came hurrying into Bhownuggur. All business and buying and selling, save that in eatables and drinkables, stood at a standstill. Even the police had nothing to do. All the women and the wife of Bhownuggur either sunned themselves in the street and open places, chatting gayly and laughing in perfect idleness, or crowded to the feasts and distributions of betel, &c., to which all were invited by the Thakore. The teeth of nearly every woman were red with betel—in joy and honor of the occasion; and most of even the poorest coolies were redolent of sandal or attar.

The Four-Fold Alliance.

On Sunday, the Thakore sat out on horseback from his place and amid-off to the temporary residence of his first bride, the chief of Wadwan's daughter. Taking her from thence, he proceeded to the house of a relative near the fort, and the marriage ceremonies were privately performed.—No Europeans being present. After this marriage was over, the Thakore had ungallantly to rush off, and be in a similar manner wedded to the sister of the heir apparent of Gondul. It was not, however, till Monday evening that the Thakore completed his four-fold alliance, by espousing by torchlight the ladies from Vankaneer and Talaja. The great thing about all these marriages were the processions.

The Marriage Ceremonies as Described by a Native.

The Thakore had each time to go on horseback some distance—more than a mile—out of the city gate to fetch the bride. He was then followed by a gigantic procession, the infantry and cavalry following, and almost the whole town turning out, some to join the procession, others to look on. He met the bridal processions, each in turn, and dismounting, sought admittance into the bride's ruth, or car, which was covered with purdahs and guarded by men and women. After he had given a promise—as is customary—to the guards to give them some presents for their loyalty and labor, his Highness entered the car. He seated himself on the right of the bride, and the procession then returned into the town as before, and the marriage ceremony, according to Rajpoot rites and customs, was gone through, not in the palace, but in the house of a very near relative of the Thakore.

I may add that the expenditure on marriage has been about five lacs—$3,500,000. Each bride receives about 20,000 rupees' worth of jewels. Then the expenditure on horses, carriages, cloths, and such other articles of consumption, would take up about a lac of rupees. The rest of the money goes in entertaining the bridal processions, guests, and others who have thronged to Bhownuggur from all parts of Kattyawar.

The festivities continued for days after the wedding was over. Processions wound through the streets, there were fireworks and Parsee entertainments in the evening, and the inhabitants every day enjoyed a holiday with all the zest and excitement that usually accompany such occasions in this country.

The Gorgeous Trousseaux and the Magnificent Presents.

I have yet to come to that which—to my lady readers at least—will doubtless prove the most interesting portion of the letter. I have to describe the trousseaux of the brides, the Thakore's presents to them, and the presents received by the Thakore from his friends and dependents all over the province of Kattyawar. The trousseaux—how shall I describe them? They had been spread out for view several times before I inspected them, but on each occasion it was found that only a portion could be exhibited at a time, so very numerous were the articles comprised in them.

After being introduced into a moderate-sized room in the palace, a dazzling sight met my eyes. The whole floor was covered with rich cloths, jewels and gold and silver utensils. I was a portion of the dowry of the sprightly lady from Gondul, who (I hear from private but thoroughly well authenticated sources) is the wittiest and richest of the Thakore's wives, although she is only the second in rank. It was explained to me that what I saw before me was just one-eighth part of the lady of Gondul's trousseau—not to mention the presents she brought her husband, in the shape of an elephant, carriages, camels, oxen, horses and domestic paraphernalia of innumerable descriptions, including a great, pink-curtained state bed, Only one-eighth I first looked at the shawls. Here was one of Kattyawar make, having crimson silk as the back ground, on which were depicted the figures of Hindu deities, birds, animals, trees, and flowers, and performed that this single shawl cost about six hundred rupees ($4,200). The next I took up and examined was Benares work, flowery bowers, with golden-beaked, silver-breasted birds nestling therein; price only seven hundred rupees ($4,900) And so on. There were the most gorgeous cloths lying about, stiff with gold and silver, and enormously heavy, each coving about the same sum. There were a couple of very finely embroidered shirts which must have cost a great deal more. Then there were assortments of shawls, scarfs, veils, &c., pale blue, violet, gold, and green, all elaborately worked with silk or gold and silver thread. The patterns of several of these were simply exquisite. Then my eye alighted on a cloth—all gold, from hem to hem, with three beside it, half gold half silver, all plain without pattern, and very stiff, thick and heavy. By the side of this rich assortment of wearing apparel—not one-tenth of which has been described by me—lay quite a hundred massive silver dishes, plates, cups, utensils, chains, lamps and drinking vessels, with a few golden vessels, such as rose-water holders, &c. The rest of the compartment was taken up by jewels. The finest of these was a small, well designed necklace of emerald, ruby and diamond, worth seven thousand rupees ($49,000). There were several tiaras and forehead ornaments worth little less. One simple string of very fine pearls and emeralds bored through and strung together, was worth about five thousand ($35,000); had there been no boring, and the emeralds had been cut, the necklace ought to have been worth quite ten thousand ($70,000). Besides these, there were numberless small trinkets. I noticed several very handsome chains and gold pendants. There were half a dozen pair of bracelets, which I was told would in all cost nearly ten thousand rupees, because of the fine precious stones thickly set in them. I especially remarked a huge pearl and diamond nose-ring, which was said to be worth two thousand rupees ($14,000). Such are a few of the articles comprised in that remarkable *trousseau*, and yet I was told over and over again that this was but one-eighth part to the Thackore. I confess I left the room simply dumb with astonishment—astonishment which was still further increased as, when passing along a balcony, I was asked to look down into an inclosure partially covered by an awning and securely railed round. There lay a few of the heavier articles of value brought by the brides to deck their homes—cots, immense brazen pots to the number of hundreds and hundreds, silken mattresses, bales and bales of goods, &c. Certainly the Thakore's wives ought not to have to buy new dresses as long as they live. I should like to know how long it would take an average lady in Bombay to wear out five thousand best silk dresses.

As I stood looking at that rich assortment of female finery, I could not help thinking how strange it was in Orientals to lavish such enormous sums on the attire of ladies who can not show their faces in public. To what a great measure it is that the riches ou Indian palaces are but treasures hid in a napkin. How few of these costly dresses and shawls which I inspected will be worn more than once or twice, and even then only worn in the dingy recesses of the palace harem. A dress or two will probably go to dependents, some will be used, and the rest will be packed up in boxes or go to the moths.

NEW YORK.

The Charges Against Mayor Havemeyer.

His Honor Impressed With Their Gravity.

Discussion on Hydrophobia.

Erie Railway Litigation.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1874.

Hydrophobia.

Many of the most distinguished physicians and scientists assembled at a meeting of the Neurological Society, last evening, to discuss questions connected with hydrophobia. Dr. Wm. A Hammond occupied the chair, and spoke of the peculiar features of the case of Wm. McCormick, that convinced the physicians that the man had true hydrophobia. The inability to swallow either fluids or solids was very marked. It was absolutely impossible for him to swallow water or ice, and when attempts were made the substance was thrown from the mouth. The flow of saliva was marked, and constant spasms indicated a deep seated disease in the nerve centers. Dr. Hammond admitted that while the disease might be blood poison, the changes in the organs of life might have been caused by the assimilation of that poison, yet it was more than probable that it was a nervous disease like tetanus. While no treatment had effected a cure in a well authenticated case, yet the application of the galvanic current had in the only case in which it had been tried, prolonged the patient's life several days. After speaking of curiosities and other methods of destroying virus, Dr. Hammond advised by all means the excision of all parts involved. He then read resolutions urging the taxing of dogs, and believing that muzzling did no good, because it was impossible to keep a dog constantly confined. He advocated Burrel's method of busting the teeth by filing off the incisor and canine teeth to make the bite of a dog as harmless as that of herbivorous animals. These were duly considered and committees appointed to investigate further and report at a future meeting.

Jennings and his foreman, who were bitten by the dog whose bite caused the death of Ada Clarke, a few days ago were present and were questioned with interest. A general discussion of the subject of hydrophobia then took place.

The Charges Against Mayor Havemeyer.

A party of gentlemen will leave this city for Albany to-night, to lay before the Governor their reasons for desiring the removal of the Mayor and the convicted Police Commissioners. It is understood that the strong points made by counsel against the Mayor are, that on three occasions he has refused to investigate charges against the Commissioners, when it was plainly his duty to do so. These occasions were: First, when Commissioner Charlick was examined before the Court on a charge of violating the provisions of the election law; secondly, when the Board of Aldermen, acting on the report presented by a committee, refused the Mayor to investigate the charges against the Police Commissioners; and, thirdly, when the Legislative Committee presented their report on the charges that the board had acted improperly in the workings of the Street Cleaning Bureau. The Mayor seems impressed with the gravity of the occasion, but declares that he acted under legal advice. He denies that the Assistant Attorney General has addressed a communication to District Attorney Phelps, calling his attention to the gravity of the charges against the Mayor and Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick, and asking him to lend his aid in procuring an indictment against them by the Grand Jury, and in pending cases to try all as speedily as possible.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen is called for to-morrow, to consider the present condition of municipal affairs.

Police Commissioners Duryea and Disbrecker, under the advice of their counsel, have consented to meet with the recently convicted and reappointed Commissioners pending the decision of the Court on the question of the legality of their re-appointment.

Erie Railway Litigation.

The Erie Railway Co. has filed its answer to the Angell suit, commenced a week since, and completely traverses and denies every allegation thereof. The Erie Company has also commenced a suit against Jay Gould for the recovery of $1,293,000. This sum is made up in two separate accounts, the first covering money expended by him and the proceeds thereof in his operations in stock of the United Stated Express Co., of which President of the Erie Company. The second is a claim by the Company for the reimbursement of money expended to free from encumbrances certain property conveyed by Gould to the Erie in the famous restitution transaction in November, 1872. Under an agreement then entered into Gould agreed to free these properties from the encumbrances to which they were subject, but has failed to do so, and the action is based on that stipulation.

Redemption of National Bank Notes.

Three hundred thousand dollars in national bank notes were received at the Redemption Division to-day. A Washington dispatch says: Of the 5 per cent. national bank reserve required to be kept in the Treasury, over $8,000,000 has already been received, exclusive of to day's receipts. The Treasurer estimates that to-morrow's receipts will increase the amount to $9,000,000, which is one-half of the total amount to be deposited under the present law. Under the new currency law the applications for bank charters in circulation reach $3,000,000. The amount of circulation surrendered under the law reaches nearly $2,000,000, and all in New York City. The applications for circulation come from parties who had previously made applications.

Probable Erie Railway Directory.

The following is the Erie Railway directory ticket to be voted on the 14th inst., which will probably be elected: Messrs. Roberts, Stebbins, Smith, Johnston, Babcock, Duncan, Meyer, Ramsdall, Robinson, Barlow, Morgan, Baltzer, Gray, Parker and Schuebardt. It is reported that Jewett will not become connected with the Erie road.

The delay in furnishing the public with a report of the English experts on the condition of Erie affairs is unfavorably commented upon in Wall street.

The Affairs of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.,

in a petition of the executors of the estate of Erwin Hays, were placed in the hands of a Receiver. A. D. Juillard was confirmed by the Court and has taken full possession.

Bees in the United States.

There are two million bee hives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average of twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound; so that, after paying their own board, the bees present us with a revenue of $8 800,000. To reckon it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the United States. Over twenty millions and one third million pounds of wax are given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey averaging from 50 to 200 per cent. on the capital invested.

Grapes.

Don't waste the slops. On wash days empty the water from the tubs around the roots of your grape vines. If you haven't any grape vines and can't do this, plant vines next year so that you can. Grapes are a delicious fruit, and their culture is very easy if one will take the trouble to learn the few things that contain the secret. And one of the secrets is that vines love soap and water as a toper loves another compound. Don't make the vine beds a general depository for unsightly rubbish. Grapes taste better when they grow in a spot that is fair to look upon. Use the rich wastes, but keep the beds neat at the same time.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

The Red Skins on the War Path.

Several Ranches Attacked.

Men Murdered, Scalped and Burned.

A Quaker Agent in Favor of Severe Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received the following important telegram to-day, bringing news of a serious outbreak among the Indians in the Indian Territory:

OSAGE CITY, KANSAS, July 7.—Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner, Washington: I have just arrived from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agencies, on the northern fork of the Canadian river. Hostile Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas made their appearance in the vicinity of the agency on the 21st inst., and on the same day killed and scalped William Watkins, thirty miles north of this agency.

Five War Parties

seemed moving in the direction of the trail from the agency to Caldwell, Kansas. I at once dispatched a courier to Fort Sill for troops to protect the agency, which were temporarily granted. On the morning of the 5th we mustered a small party of employes to escort us through to Caldwell. Hostile Indians had been seen at Kingfisher's ranche, proceeding north. We took all the men and stock to Lee & Reynold's ranche on Turkey Creek, and on the 23 inst. the Indians attacked this ranche, but were repulsed, getting only some horses. Four miles north of Baker's ranche we found four men, Pat Hennessey, Geo. Faud, Thos. Calloway and one unknown, lying in the road, murdered. They had three wagons loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Haworth, all of which was destroyed or taken away. All the men were scalped. Hennessey had been

Tied to His Wagon and Burned.

The fire was still burning. We gave them a hasty burial and proceeded to the next ranche. Here we found teamsters, stages, &c., consternated. They reported a war party of about 100 having passed north and east that morning. The ranche men had kept them off. We took a woman and child from this place and gave the men all the ammunition we could spare. The next ranche we reached after dark. The Indians had gone into camp four miles east on Skeleton Creek. I advised all the ranchemen and freightmen to abandon their places, which they did, and by making good use of the night we reached Caldwell yesterday. We found Laflin's ox train at Pond Creek, twenty-five miles south of Caldwell, and fear this train, loaded with subsistence for the three agencies, will be captured, as we saw hostile Indians in that vicinity, and the party had only three guns. My chief clerk is in command of the party. There are now but two ranches occupied on this road, and we fear their fate before help can reach them. I have no doubt the Indians will clean every thing until repulsed. This is their proclamation. I have offered my own life in passing through their lines to save others, and now I ask and shall expect to receive at once two or three companies of cavalry, one to be stationed at Baker's ranche to protect the Government interests on this road, and one at the agency. These troops will be transported as quickly as possible to Wichita by rail. No hostile Indians will be quartered at the agency, and I must have troops to back it up. Let the hostile element be struck, and with such power as shall make the work quick and effectual. I now go to Leavenworth, awaiting instructions, and ready to go with General Pope.

(Signed) JOHN D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

Mr. Miles is a Quaker, and considered by the Interior Department to be a cool and thoroughly reliable agent. His request for troops has been endorsed and recommended for immediate attention by the military authorities of the War Department. The hostile Indians referred to are estimated to number 2,000, comprising about one-fourth of the Kiowa, Comanche and Cheyenne tribes. Commissioner Smith last year recommended that these tribes, who had then been raiding extensively in Texas, should be brought into thorough subjection and compelled to give up their raiding leaders. This was not done, and the trouble now proceeds from the same turbulent portion of the tribes, three-fourths of whom are peaceably located at the Fort Sill reservation, where Santanna, Big Tree and their other prominent chiefs still remain in compliance with their agreement.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1874.

District Investigation.

The new District Commissioners had another long session to-day, and continued the investigation into the affairs of the late District Government. Telegrams were sent to Morton, Bliss & Co., the first National Bank of New York, and other banks where loans have been hypothecated by the late District Government, notifying them to present their accounts for settlement. It has been ascertained that it will require about $225,000 to pay the interest due on the 1st instant, $475,000 to redeem securities pledged, and nearly $600,000 to pay the clerical force and workmen of the late District Government. Summary: Purse $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:50; $500 to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third: Sable beats; 3 in 5 to harness: Moss Rose, 1, 1, 1; Lottie, 2, 4 2, White Rose, 3, 2, 4; Kitty, 4, 3, 5; 'Squire Talmage, 5, 5, 3. Time 2:35½, 2:38½ and 2:41.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 8, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, increasing southwest winds, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 7, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 83; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 87; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 80; Indianarola, clear, thermometer 85; Keokuk, Iowa, fair, thermometer 88; La Crosse, fair, thermometer 73; Leavenworth, Kansas, clear, thermometer 84; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 87; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 85; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 86; Pittsburgh, Pa., foggy, thermometer 76; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 84; St. Louis, fair, thermometer 90; Vicksburg, Miss., clearing, thermometer 73.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONG BRANCH, July 7.—The Monmouth Park meeting was continued to-day. The first race was for the "Hopeful" stakes for two years olds, distance one-half mile, and was won by Babylon, Iso second, and James third. Time: fifty-one seconds. Seven horses started.

The second race was for a purse of $750 for all ages, two mile heats. Arizona, Fellowcraft, Jury, Shylock and Donnybrook started. The first heat was won by Arizona, Fellowcraft second, Jury third. Time 3:41. The second heat and race was won by Donnybrook; Arizona second. Time 3:45½. The third heat was, under the rules, between Arizona and Donnybrook, and was won by the latter. Time 4:01.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—The first meeting of the Indianapolis Trotting Association commenced to-day. Three races were programmed, but as Red Cloud and Nettie had trotted at Columbus, O., yesterday, the 2:20 race was announced from the stand as off.

In the 2:35 race Granville won in straight heats easily. Summary of trotting: $600 to the first, $350 to the second and $250 to the third; mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness; Granville, 1, 1, 1; Maude Lyle, 3, 2, 2; McHenry, 2, 6, 4; Jim Fisk, 5, 3, 5; Lady Morrison, 7, 4, 6; St. Vincent, 8, 5, 7; Billy Lambertson, 4, 7, distanced; Major, 6, distanced. Time 2:37, 2:32½ and 2:38¾.

The race for 2:50 horses was won by Moss Rose in straight heats. Between Ivy and Lottie the contest was close and exciting, none of the other horses ever getting near the winner. Summary: Purse $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:50; $500 to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third: Sable beats; 3 in 5 to harness: Moss Rose, 1, 1, 1; Lottie, 2, 4 2, White Rose, 3, 2, 4; Kitty, 4, 3, 5; 'Squire Talmage, 5, 5, 3. Time 2:35½, 2:38½ and 2:41.

RIVER DISASTER.

Boiler Explosion on the Steamer Belle of Jefferson.

Three Men Scalded and Two Missing.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The steamer Belle of Jefferson, running in the Osage river, when about three miles from Jefferson City last night, exploded her boiler, and is a total loss. A. A. Hibbard, her captain, Alexander Stewart, pilot, and John F. Kelly, a passenger, were scalded, but now badly is not yet known. Two colored deck hands are missing—supposed to be drowned.

A Case of Hydrophobia.

FORT WAYNE July 7.—A man named Evans, living on Warsaw, Ind., who was bitten by a rabid dog some ten days since, yesterday began to show symptoms of hydrophobia. Dr. Woodworth, of this place, was telegraphed for, and found the man suffering most terrible agony. Everything possible was done to relieve him, without avail. The physicians say he cannot possibly recover. The Mayor has issued a proclamation ordering the police to shoot every unmuzzled dog wherever found within the city limits.

DIVIDING A WARD.

No Action in Reference to the Third Ward —A General Division Talked of.

Some of the wards in Allegheny have become too large for voting purposes, and there is a desire among the citizens to have the matter rearranged. The Committee on Division of Wards of Council met last evening and had before them the petition and remonstrance for and against the division of the Third ward into two wards. A resolution was adopted recommending that Council take no action in regard to the mater as the residents of the ward can have it divided if they apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The City Engineer was directed to prepare a plan dividing all the wards of the city into convenient precincts for election purposes and report the same to the committee.

Adjourned.

SERIOUS INJURY.

Buried Beneath Falling Sand.

About noon yesterday as a number of men were working at the sandbank near Fleischman's saw mill, on the South Side, the bank suddenly gave way, and the alarm being given all escaped except one man, named Jacob Buehler, who was caught by the falling mass and completely buried. He was soon dug out and removed to his home on Larkin's alley, near Twentieth street, and Drs. Arnholt and Wood summoned. It was found that his right arm, just below the shoulder, had received a compound fracture, and that he had otherwise been so badly injured that his life is despaired of. He has a wife and family dependent upon him for support.

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We are determined to close out our immense stock of summer goods during this present month, and in order to do so have made prices on them that cannot fail to be satisfactory to purchasers.

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1f D ODDS & CASSEY.

Rosenbaum & Co.'s

Grand Clearance sale of hats, bonnets, trimmings, &c., is now going on at 78 and 80 Market street.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

PARIS, July 7.—The Assembly to-day passed the Municipal Electoral bill. The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative has rejected M. De La Rochefoucauld's monarchial proposition. M. Brun's interpellation was postponed until to-morrow, in furtherance of a plan to break up the coalition of the Left with the Legitimists. It was hoped that the report of the Committee on LaRochefoucauld's proposition might be coupled with the interpellation to-morrow, as upon the former subject the two parties are wide apart. The Assembly, however, by a majority of one hundred to-day refused to hear anything of LaRochefoucauld's proposition.

The position of the Ministry becomes critical. The Moderate and Extreme Left, with one hundred Legitimists, are now united against it. It is understood that M. Raoul Duval, a Monarchist, intends to move to-morrow that the National Assembly be dissolved.

Central Bonapartist Committee.

The Judge who investigated the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is reported to have applied to the Assembly for authorization to prosecute M. Rouher.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Morning Standard*, reviewing the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, says if adopted it will establish a separate North American Zoll-Verein in regard to all essential articles of trade between the States and the dominion, excluding England from Canadian markets like a foreign and less favored nation. The Canadian frontier will be virtually obliterated, and the absorption of the British North American provinces by the United States becomes only a question of time.

MEXICO.

Cortina Reinstated as Mayor of Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—The Galveston *News'* Brownsville special says United States Consul Wilson, at Matamoras, states that the Legislature of Tamaulipas has reinstated Cortina as Mayor of that city. The news caused considerable excitement. Cortina's friends are jubilant. Governor Canalso opposed the reinstatement of Cortina.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Railway Collision.

LONDON, July 7.—There was a collision on the Lancashire Railway this morning, by which five persons were killed and several hurt.

PERSONAL.

***Hugh Keenan, Esq., of Castle Blaney, Monagan county, Ireland, places us under renewed obligations by sending us late copies of Dublin, Belfast and Monagan papers, full of news.

Allegheny Third Ward—Teachers Elected.

The School Directors of the Third ward, Allegheny city, held a meeting on Monday evening, and elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 1—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—1, Misses M. S Cochrane and M. M. Musgrave; 2, Miss C. Reimensnyder; 3, Miss L. M. Weaver; 4, Miss Mollie Royal; 5, Miss Nettie J. Mack; 6, Miss M. C. Hardman; 7, Miss L. C Lyle; 8, Miss J. M. Adair; 9, Miss Tillie Jamison; 10, Miss M. E Galbraith; 11, Miss M. E Cooper.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.—12, Miss Anna E. Hunter; 13, Miss M. J. Jones; 14, Miss Lotta V. Gemmel; 15, Miss E H. Black; 16, Miss Mary Oglesby; Writing Teacher, Miss E. Ernest.

SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 2—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—1, Amanda Rollins; 2, Miss Clara E. Kunkle; 3, Miss Charlotte Hancock; 4, Miss F. Rowland; 5, Miss Josie M. Crawford; 6, Annie V. McCracken; 7, Lizzie Peet.

MEDIUM DEPARTMENT.—1, Georgie Neely; 2, Sadie C. Sample; 3, Annie Smith. Grammar Department—Mary McGuire. High School Department—Annie B. Frazor.

SECOND WARD.

At a meeting of the Second Ward School Board held last evening, the following teachers were unanimously re-elected:—Principal, Wm. R. Ford; Grammar Department, Miss L. J. Mason and, Miss Mary J. Thompson; Medium Department, Miss

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

BEN. BUTLER, it seems, does not expect a mission abroad, but will spend the Summer quietly in recuperating health. He will not even contest for the Governorship of Massachusetts.

THE railroad suits in the Northwest have thus far gone in the interest of the State, and against the railroads. The power of the Legislature to change a charter, even where it injures the value of property or abridges privileges, is strongly affirmed.

SPEAKER BLAINE accepts renomination to Congress in Maine, and will, no doubt, be elected. He is a strong man in his district, and is at this moment one of the most promising of all the candidates for the Presidency. His district could do no less than honor him as it has, and he will continue as he has done to honor his district and constituents.

FROM all parts of the country we have the same tidings of the effect of Fourth of July celebrations. Fires, accidents, involving loss of life, and drunkenness and consequent crime were the fruit of the method in vogue of celebrating the day. Yet it is entirely probable that no definite action will be taken, looking to the repudiation of the fire cracker celebrations. Yet these are the source of immense loss.

THE New York *Herald* publishes the case of a cure of hydrophobia. It is that of a young woman, twenty-two years of age, who, having been bitten by a mad dog two weeks previously, was taken ill on the 19th day of September. A physician was called who found her in all the convulsions of hydrophobia. Five days thereafter she was convalescent, the treatment having been that she was deprived of seventy-two ounces of her blood by "the cold and early use of the lancet."

THE unusual interest taken by the medical fraternity of New York in the symptoms and cure of hydrophobia, do not, as yet, promise relief from the power of that terrible disease. It is, admittedly, a nerve disease, that strikes at the very fountains of life. Dr. Hammond's suggestion to file the teeth of dogs, is a mere proposed experiment, not even very promising in its results. New York has suffered severely with this disease, and stern measures are felt to be necessary to prevent it.

AMONG the new and curious notions that are going the rounds of the press, is the one that Bismarck is descended from Jewish ancestry. The official life of Bismarck claims him to be of Wandic descent, his name signifying "Beware of the Christ-thorn." It is further affirmed that his ancestors were German warriors of knightly rank, who under Guelph, the Ascanian, or other princes, had conquered the Sclavic lands, on both banks of the Elbe, for Christianity and German Civilization. This traces the family back to the thirteenth century, at which time the Bismarcks were Germans and Christians. So, if Prince Bismarck is of Jewish descent, his ancestry of that nationality date a great way back. But it would not be a serious event, were he a Jew. The day has come when that name has ceased to inspire prejudice. Jews fill stations, high and low, in business and State. In this country, and in many of the States of Europe, the fact of being a Jew is not thought of, when a question of appointment or preferment arises. Talent rules the day.

OUR ALLEGHENY correspondent, who complains of an unequal assessment, furnishes an illustration of the correctness of our position in the article alluded to on taxes in that city. If his property is overvalued by the assessor, or placed at a higher valuation than that of his next door neighbor, is not the fault partially his own? Possibly the facts might be, if investigated, that his house is newer, his lot deeper or wider, or on a corner, or in some other way considered more valuable by an unbiased person than that of his neighbor. Or it may have been that the neighbor, more watchful of his interests than our correspondent, called on the assessor at the proper time, and represented to him the correct value of his house and lot. The same reduction might have been made on the adjoining property, had attention been called to it.

He does not disprove what we have maintained from the first, viz, that any increase in the taxes of Allegheny is owing wholly to increased valuations in some localities, or the necessity imposed by the new Constitution for paying up all deficiencies to previous years appropriations, and rigidly meeting all current expenses with an adequate tax levy. We are satisfied from all we can learn, that public matters over the river are well attended to, and a proper economy in all departments, observed. The people seeing this, probably accounts for the absence of any extended complaint.

WHILE other matters of city administration are being complained of, we will state the substance of complaints that have reached us, relative to the manner in which the Parks are cared for in Allegheny. The complaint is, that in the vicinity of Stockton avenue, the Park presents a dry and arid appearance, the result of mismanagement and neglect. The grass, it is stated, was permitted to grow so high, before it was cut, that when removed, there was not enough recuperative power in the cut portion to recover. The grass in the yards and private grounds adjoining the Park, at the point alluded to, having been properly cared for, is bright and green, thus showing that the trouble is not in the lack of rain. It is further claimed that near where the Commissioners reside, the Park is well kept. The complaints that reach us further state that owing to the depth of the lots, Stockton avenue property-holders pay a larger Park tax than do others. They claim, in virtue of this fact, and also because the narrowness of the Park at this point, it should receive extra care and attention, whereas it has actually received less care than have other points. Withered grass, sickly plants and dying shrubs, are stated to be the characteristic of the point in the Park referred to. The subject may here have escaped the especial attention of the Commissioners. The complaints that reach us are from entirely reputable sources, and come from persons not given to fault-finding. They are, therefore, entitled to serious attention. We have no disposition to censure, unworthily, the Commissioners, and so state the complaints that they may look after the point named, and do what is necessary to rectify the wrong. We are disposed, in these times of sifting and righting, to give expression to reasonable complaints, that we may sound to the bottom all the evils or oversights that environ us. When once all is right, we will feel that we have cities that are worthy our pride and love.

FREE TRADE COLLEGE TEACHING.

We have long indulged the hope that at some time, in the near future, some suitably qualified person would feel called upon to so revise the text books in our schools and colleges, that we may yet have an American system of education. The hope is, perhaps, an ideal one. We would modify even the systems and methods of educating, that have upon them the mold and vagueness of the mediaeval ages. We would eliminate from our system the impractical and useless elements, and so mould and change them, that our plans of instruction should assimilate to the quickness, precocity and practicalness of the American mind. The day for long and elaborate conversations, spiced with quotations from the Greek and Latin classics, has gone by, especially for this country. The period when education is designed to be a mere embellishment, to prepare one to shine in society, is past. Ours is a peculiar country, rich in material endowments, varied in resources, with a bright, exhilerating atmosphere that inspires energy, physical and mental, and prompts to a vigorous, active life. We are an intensely practical people; our lives are devoted to a purpose. And we are a *people*. The strange, mysterious process of assimilation goes rapidly forward, and whatever the nationality of our immigrants, their children are Americans,—full of the fire, and energy, and practicableness of the native with two or three generations of American ancestors.

We are led to this line of remark, by noticing, in an address delivered at Beloit College, in Michigan, an allusion to what we have frequently deplored, the teaching of free trade sentiments by Colleges. It is an unfortunate fact that the text books on political economy, in use in Colleges, so far as we know, are in the interest of free trade. The fault is partly, no doubt, in the failure of those who accept the protective theory, which is the *only one* that can be generally accepted in this country, to prepare text books in the interest of that view of the question. Horace Greeley wrote an elaborate work, full of argument, illustrations and statistics, but it was never simplified into a text book. Henry C. Carey has written many works on the subject, but the same remark applies to them. In brief, we have works that take the protective view of political economy, but they have not, so far as we are aware, been formulated into text books. On the other side, this has been done in the interest of the free trade view. The address we refer to, bluntly states, in the presence of the collegiates, the wrong that is done by teaching free trade to the youth, but suggests no practical remedy. We do not fully agree with the utterances that we quote, as at times there is not enough discrimination exercised. Things are said unqualifiedly that require some qualification. But the main portion of what we quote we fully endorse.

And this brings me to the business aspect or feature of our public policy, in respect to which the scholars of this country have been led astray through the unpardonable conduct of many of our colleges in using a free trade literature that is in no manner whatever adapted to the needs, condition or interests of the United States of America, but which has been sent to us from countries whose interests conflict with ours, and from which we annually import largely beyond our means.

Is it not obvious that the chief motive or incentive which prompts the European laborer to sunder the ties of home and kindred and migrate to strange lands in this Western World, is to get a better remuneration for his labor than he can obtain in his native land? And is it not equally clear that the capitalist or manufacturer in Europe, with cheaper labor at his command than can be found in this country, would, if permitted to have unlimited access to our markets, under operation of free trade, be able to close the workshops and ruin the manufacturers of the United States, and at the same time be exempt from sharing in the burden of supporting our government? Is this not conceding too much power for Europe? Only one result can come from such a policy, viz.: the prostration of labor in America to the European standard of labor; which would effectually remove the chief motive for the removal of laborers from Europe to America; and thus, by the double process of breaking down American labor and stopping immigration, inflict irreparable injury to this country. Mr. Webster had to revise and change his views from free-trade to protection, after he left college and studied public affairs, for his logical mind and patriotic heart could not apply the free-trade doctrines of Adam Smith and other European writers on political economy to the domestic commerce or industrial interests of this country, without abandoning every principle of sound statesmanship and national policy.

It is one of the mysteries that human perception can never fathom, penetrate or solve, that the colleges of this country should so long persist in this impolitic, unpatriotic and unsound course in reference to a department of education, which efters so largely into the intellectual outfit of every man who is called into the public service of his country, or as a leader in affairs of government.

The general proposition contained in the above remarks is undeniably correct. And a singular fact in connection with it is, that money is freely given to endow Colleges, by men whose wealth has come from industries aided by the tariff, and who would be impoverished to a degree, were the tariff abolished. Yet the College that is, perhaps, thus sustained, immediately proceeds to teach the pernicious doctrines of free trade. Why? Because other Colleges do so; and because they have free trade text books at hand. These remarks are not designed to have a local application,—they apply to all parts of the country.

We have two suggestions to offer on this subject, which, we hope, will be maturely considered by our manufacturers. 1. We suggest that a prize be offered for the best text book on Political Economy, that shall teach the protectionist view. 2. That in giving money to Colleges, our people make it a condition that American or protectionist views be taught; or else devote their means to a chair for this especial purpose.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE LOG OF COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN; his Adventures Afloat and Ashore. By John H. Carter; with numerous comic illustrations. Published by G. W. Carleton. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

These are brief sketches "done up" in the slangy comic style which finds favor in certain journals of a sensational type. There is no special humor in the book, but a "smartness" as it is styled, pervades the sketches, and an exaggeration of statement, with here and there a neat bit of satire, that makes the book readable.

PRINCIPLES OF MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY with their applications to the training and discipline of the mind, and the study of its morbid conditions. By Wm. B. Carpenter, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. Published by Messrs. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co.

Mr. Carpenter is one of the most profound scientists of the age. He writes as a Christian scientist, too, and in such a clear, perspicuous, dignified, yet graceful style that one is charmed with the wonderful variety of the information and the simplicity with which the most metaphysical problems are presented so as to be understood even by the most unscientific reader. The present volume contains over seven hundred pages, and treats of the mind in all its phases. It is a rich addition to the scientific publications of the day.

NO ALTERNATIVE. A novel. By Annie Thomas. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis.

This is a regular "stock novel," with a heroine who is fascinating, and has many lovers, but who, after becoming twice engaged, displays faults of character that inevitably, at the last moment, break the engagement, and leave her to single blessedness. The style of the writer is on a par with the plot.

ADVENTURES IN THE LAND OF THE BEHEMOTH By Jules Verne. Illustrated. Published by Henry L. Shepard & Co., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis.

The present volume is like Meridiana—a history of adventures in Africa, wherein much information concerning the peculiarities of that land is conveyed. It is written with the same vivid, nervous power of word painting that has made the former works of the same author so popular, and will find readers among all who have been instructed and entertained by the other works of Verne.

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN; a series of essays on the wonders of the firmament. By R. A. Proctor, B.A. Published by D Appleton & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co.

The title of this work gives a clear idea of the scope of its contents. Prof. Proctor stands in the ranks of the great astronomers of the day, and in addition has a facile, vigorous pen, that enables him to convey information in the most attractive style. The volume before us is very interesting, both as to its matter, and the manner in which the truth is presented.

BESSIE; or, Two little Wooden Shoes. A story by MOLESWORTH, author of "Carrbmore," etc. Published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh, by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is the story of a peasant girl of France, the very concentration of innocence, who became acquainted with an artist, wealthy and talented, but a rake. He toys with the maiden's affection, but her purity is her charm, and compels his reverence. He finally returns to Paris, and the young girl hearing a report of his illness, and still trusting in him, goes there. She finds him in evil company, her dream of pure love is dispelled, and broken hearted, she finds relief in the river. The story is well told and with a rare delicacy. The chief charm is in the analyzations of the emotions of the heart, in which the writer displays a peculiar power. The style is vigorous and refined and the romance deserves a place in the higher ranks of fiction.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GENERAL WILLIAM COGGSWELL, of Salem, MASS., is going to run against Ben Butler for Congress.

HON. HENRY M. JONES, of Susquehanna county, is proposed as a Republican candidate for Auditor General.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is said to have a good prospect of being sent to Congress from his district in Maryland.

A CALL has been issued for a State Republican Convention for Nevada to meet at Winnemucca on the 24th of September.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock says 38 counties in Arkansas have given a majority of 41,000 for the Constitutional Convention.

LIEUT. JAMES POTTS, a clerk in the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, is a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination in Fulton county. He was the choice of that county two years ago.

BESIDES Andrew Johnson, the candidates for United States Senator from Tennessee are Judge T. W. Brown, ex-Governor I. G. Harris, Governor John C. Brown, Generals W. B. Bates and W. B. Quarles, and Congressman Horace Maynard.

CANDIDATES for Senator Fenton's seat in the United States Senate are already getting numerous, if the Albany *Express* is rightly informed. That journal finds on the Democratic side ex-Governor Seymour, ex-Governor Hoffman, Samuel J. Tilden, Clarkson N. Potter and Sanford E. Church; and on the Republican side Governor Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, Judge Robertson, Hon. A. B. Cornell and Hon. Lyman Tremain.

THE Cincinnati *Times* has a gossipy article on possible Ohio candidates for the Presidency. It disposes of Pendleton and Groesbeck as not having much strength, and says: Thurman has some prestige as twice successful in securing the Senatorship, and as a Democratic leader in the Senate. But he has been a little too eager in his bids for support from the east, alienating the democracy of the west and south by his late course on the currency question. The ground thus lost he cannot speedily recover; and it is morally certain that, if not directly and pointedly censured by the Democratic State Convention, which meets next month, he will at least fail of an endorsement. On the other hand, Governor Allen has the glory of carrying his own State in the last election. He is in pronounced opposition to the attitude of Senator Thurman on finance, while he is free from the odor of repudiation that attaches to the greenback heresy of Mr. Pendleton. While Mr. Groesbeck was coquetting with "new departures," Allen was bearing aloft the old banner, and marching his followers to victory. We say, therefore, that if Ohio has the next Democratic presidential candidate, his name will undoubtedly be William Allen.

PERSONAL.

BAYARD TAYLOR is coming back in September, after another tour in the north of Europe. Motley stays abroad another year.

THE President has accepted an invitation to be present at the re-union of the Grand Army of the Republic at Paterson, N. J., on the 22d inst.

THE wife of Rev. Henry W. Hale has taken, with her husband, the entire course in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., and received the usual degrees—the first ever conferred on a woman by that institution. Both are under appointment as missionaries.

WHAT is known as the "Pope property" in St. Louis has been engaged for Gen. Sherman's headquarters. His staff includes the following officers, all of whom—with the exception possibly of the last two—accompany him to that city: Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, and Cols. G. R. Bacon, Joseph C. Audenreid, John E. Tourtellotte, McCoy, and Poe.

HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, late United States Minister to Mexico, by invitation, addressed the literary societies of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, taking for his theme the political and material situation of Mexico, and the duty and highest interests of the American people in respect to that country. He paid a high compliment to the character and ability of Santa Anna, Maximillan, and Lerdo, and urged the duty of the United States to encourage enterprise and commercial relations with that country.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN writes to his favorite paper: "Having eaten no meat, eggs, fish, oysters, poultry or animal food of any kind for many months, all the ancient argument, antagonism, ferocity of my nature has died out, and yet I am in savage health and terrible mental vigor. I never imagined a Bengal tiger could be transformed into a Mongohan sheep by Turkish baths and a vegetable diet. I suppose the new religion of evolution has helped to make the change. I am either incubating some gigantic power to develop love and truth in mankind, or I have culminated in the most magnificent fizzle produced for centuries."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN Chicago a female sexton reserves the best graves for the young men.

ST. LOUIS is shortly to have a botanical garden, the gift of a Mr. Shaw, a wealthy citizen.

NEARLY two-thirds of the petroleum produced in this country finds its way to Europe.

THE bottom of the Mill River Dam is found to be 313 feet above the level of the streets of Williamsburg, Mass.

TOBACCO stems are in demand for Cincinnati. Liebig was of opinion that we make the best beer in the world.

BABIES are said to be the coupons attached to matrimonial bonds, with the interest payable at irregular intervals.

IT has been calculated that if Chicago and St. Louis keep up their competition in directories, at the present rate, each will have a population of ten millions by the year 1884.

TWO Portuguese gold coins, one dated 1750 and the other 1753, were found six feet under ground at Portsmouth, the other day. They have specie payments down there.

THE penalty of patriotism—A rough estimate with several of the wards yet to hear from, puts it at 400 fingers, 97 hands, 80 eyes, 17 arms, 9 legs, 14 noses, 48 cases of hair all off, and 30,000 drunk.—*N. Y. World.*

WE believe it has not yet been remarked that the present year was chosen for the excursion of the comet because it is an off year in politics. Otherwise it could have expected to attract little attention, at least in this country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ACCORDING to a local journal the Dismal Swamp is not as dismal as its name implies. The journal says: "How little do people imagine that, instead of a dismal, dreary, boggy wilderness, the swamp in question is now clothed with a beautiful foliage. The graceful cyprus, the stately juniper, the yellow jasmine, and climbing woodbine, sweet honeysuckle, and fragrant laurel are on every hand, and under a May-day sun the appearance is more like the poet's dream of Arcadia than a dismal swamp."

EVEN as stars suck the life blood of theatrical managers, so is the star fish wasting the vitality of the unfortunate Connecticut oyster. The five fingered fish grasps the poor oyster's shell, keeping it shut until the occupant becomes too weak to resist its destroyer, which then makes a supper of it. For our part, we cannot but consider your oyster to be a most unfortunate bird. To be torn from his native nest in Virginia may not be much to bear; but to be carried to Connecticut against his will and planted there, and then be squeezed to death by five Connecticut fingers is a fate which probably the oyster finds to be harder to bear than a disappointment in love.

ENGLAND has now 36,000,000 spindles in her mills, with nearly 400,000 looms and 650,000 workmen. Next comes the United States, with 8,000,000 spindles; France, 5,700,000; the German Zollverein, 4,300,000, of which Alsace possesses 1,700,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Switzerland, 1,800,000; Austria, 1,400,000; Spain, 1,400,000; Belgium, 600,000; Italy, 500,000, and over 2,000,000 for other countries. According to the report of M. Alcan, made in 1867, the number of spindles used in cotton spinning was 58,850,000, which number has increased now to 65,700,000. Estimating the amount of capital invested at $10 in gold per spindle, we find that $657,000,000 is invested in the industry, and some $160,000,000 is annually paid to 1,200,000 workmen.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IN 1872 Paris had 3,182 lunatics. Now the number in asylums is 6,523. Increase attributable to politics.

THE price current of girls for wives in Armenian villages, is quoted at $10 to $80, according to age and quality.

THE consumption of horse flesh in Germany and Austria is on the increase. Both Berlin and Vienna have dealers in horse flesh.

OF nearly one thousand artists who exhibited this year at the Royal Academy in London, ninety-two were ladies. This proportion of ladies is much larger than ever before.

THE London *Standard* now claims a circulation of 200,000 copies, and on a special occasion its issue has reached 280,000. It is a two cent paper, and the organ of the Conservative party.

IN England they sing now about the Home Secretary:

For he's a jolly good fellow,
Whatever the rads may think,
For he's shortened the hours of work
And lengthened the hours of drink.

MR. BASS, the English brewer and member of Parliament, has built, at his individual expense, at Burton-on-Trent, a church, parsonage, and school house, and presented the whole to the parish. Including the endowment, organ, and peal of bells, the cost was $350,000.

HOLLAND, with its 3,515,316 well-educated inhabitants, has 1004 booksellers, 367 hand-press printers and 98 printers by steam; 153 paper manufacturers and wholesale paper dealers, 87 book-binders, 61 music sellers, 48 print sellers and 10 map and chart publishers. In no country in the world is there so large a number of booksellers compared with the total population. Scotland, perhaps, would take the next rank.

THE contributions for religious charities in England for the year 1872 were munificent, and the aggregate amount given by religious associations, that have their headquarters in London, was more than eight millions of dollars in gold. Among these, most conspicuous are the Church Missionary Society, $1,206,105—one man having given $100,000 of this sum as a thank offering for the recovery of a sick child; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, $551,000; Wesleyan Missionary Society, $389,975; London Missionary Society, $569,545; British and Foreign Bible Society, $1,104,720.

WANTED, $100,000.

The Riding of the Goat—The Knights of Pythias Sued by a Widow

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

A widow in Louisville has sued the local lodge of Knights of Pythias for $100,000 damages for the loss of her husband. Three months ago her husband, Frank Lamadrid, a musician, died of heart disease, as the physician testified, after five days' illness. A few days before becoming sick he applied for membership in Boone Lodge Knights of Pythias. His petition was accepted and he took the first degree. The following meeting night he was admitted into full fellowship and became a Knight. After his initiation he was called off to play with his band, and while playing on his instrument some time after midnight he became ill and showed symptoms of fainting and *asphyxia*. Before daylight some of his friends took him home and cared for him.

The plaintiff, Maggie Lamadrid, says that she is the widow of Frank Lamadrid, deceased. She says that on the — day of ——, 187—, the defendants, W. C. Cox, C. W. Kelly,—Sarles, Geo. C. Shadburne, and others to the plaintiff unknown, did, in the city of Louisville, so beat, bruise and injure her said husband that by reason of said beating, dragging, &c., he died, whereby she was and is deprived of the company, support and protection of her husband, and to her great damage. The plaintiff, Maggie Lamadrid, says that the defendants, W. C. Cox, C. W. Kelly,—Sarles, Geo. C. Shadburne and others to this plaintiff unknown, on the—day of—— 187—, in the city of Louisville, did conspire together and persuade and induce Frank Lamadrid, the husband of the plaintiff, to join, become a member, and be initiated into a certain secret society, commonly called Knights of Pythias—Boone Lodge—and that said defendants, and others to her unknown, did beat, drag and bruise her said husband in going through their rites, or their pretended rites; that by reason thereof he died, thereby depriving her of the support, care and protection, and that by reason of their said unlawful, cruel and wicked conduct she has been damaged $100,000; therefore she prays judgment for $100,000 damages, and for all other proper relief.

SEAL BUTCHERY.

Wanton Destruction by British Seamen.

A recent writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* gave an extended account of a species of animals living in historic times that had been utterly destroyed by men, either for sport or for present profit, to the neglect of future needs. Deplorable as was the story there told, it is not so striking as an account of the wanton destruction of seals by British seamen, given by Captain Gray, of the steamship Eclipse. This officer says that, within his knowledge, five ships attacked a pack of seals and, in four days, killed 10,000. He also says: "And 20 per cent. for seals mortally wounded and lost, gives an aggregate of 12,000 old ones; add 12,000 young, which died of starvation, gives 24,000. But this is not all; the men spread on the ice, so that the old ones that were left alive could not get on to suckle their young. The consequence was that the whole of the young brood was destroyed; and had these seals been left alone for eight or ten days, I am quite within the mark when I say that, instead of only taking 300 tons of oil out of them, 1,500 could as easily have been got, and that without touching an old one. In one day, by the men of the five ships, upward of 4,000 old seals were taken, the young ones in thousands yelling for their mothers, following the skins as the men dragged them to the ships, and sucking the crange, *i. e.*, skins, in desperation. The material love for its offspring was made use of to save the men trouble, as a seal killed when giving suck was more easily secured, and often seals desperately wounded were seen administering nourishment to their young ones. The plight of the young ones which had lost their mothers was pitiful in the extreme; they were seen huddling together for heat, and trying to suck one another till they at length succumbed." Apart from this barbarous cruelty of such slaughter as is here described, there is a direct money loss resulting therefrom which should stimulate the Government to prohibit the taking of seals until the young ones have matured. The seal fishery is valued at nearly $600,000.

The Coal Trade.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 27th ultimo amounted to 207,799 tons, and for the coal year 8,710,884 tons, against 8,949,344 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 238,460 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 80,624 tons, and for the year, 1,483,401 tons, against 1,444,399 tons to same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 478,423 tons, and for the year of 10,194,291 tons, against 10,393,745 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 199,452 tons. Freights are now quoted at $1.50@$1.60 to Providence, $1.50 to $1.86 to Boston, and 95 cents to New York. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 71,942 tons, and for the year 2,452,170. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 1,578,052 tons, and of coke 236,479 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. The coal trade for the past week has been quiet, as usual at this period of the year.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Brigham Still Courting.

[Salt Lake Letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

It is said Brigham Young is now paying his addresses to a young lady in the Seventh ward, with the view of crowning her with a bridal wreath a number somewhere in the twenties in the list of wives. He is a most devoted lover at any rate, and dines daily at the shrine of his heart's adoration. I am not acquainted with the young lady, but I am told she is beautiful in her person and not over three and twenty, while the Prophet is seventy-four, and, since the Order of Enoch, is fast failing in looks, health and strength. It is hoped the Poland bill will prevent the realization of this scheme of Brigham's, and put a quietus upon all future attempts of the Holy Endowment House to celebrate any more of these celestial marriages.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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ASSETS, January 1, 1873,.....$778,231 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THESE are the days when one hears the phancy pharmer philosophizing over his phosphates and phertilizers.

AN Arizona girl shot her lover, and then nursed him tenderly till he died. His last words were, "I forgive you, Mary; you did it with an ivory-handled pistol."

"WHAT kind of sassages is them?" queried an old lady of the young man of literature and peanuts, as he passed through the train selling bananas.

"WHERE do wicked little boys go to who fish on Sunday?" asked a teacher in a Nineteenth street Sunday School. "Down to 'Cullom's Riffle," was the prompt reply.

A MICHIGAN paper sarcastically remarks that "a few of the Marquette ladies observed Decoration Day last Saturday. Their efforts, however, were all confined to their own persons."

IF a lady in a red cloak were to cross a field in which was a goat, what wonderful transformation would probably take place? The goat would turn to butter and the lady into a scarlet runner.

FON DU LAC husbands have organized a crusade, and go about praying with milliners, begging them not to deal out to their wives and daughters the intoxicating spring bonnet and the ravishing pork-pie hat with ribbons on a side dish.

The ladies came in with a countenance bold,
The street car adorning with purple and gold,
And the sheen of their robes was delightful to see,
Though husbands and fathers all bankrupt might be.
The ladies came in with a resolute air,
Tired men in their seats could not brook the bold stare,
And they yielded their places and stood up in rank,
But no one of the ladies e'en whispered a thank!

The Gold Yield.

In an article recently published by one of the San Francisco journals valuable statistics as to the products of the gold and silver mines were given. From this report we learn that the total yield in the last twenty-five years in the whole United States has been $1,583,644,934, and to this immense sum California alone contributed $1,094,919,095, nearly all of which is gold. Nevada is credited with having yielded over $221,000,000, in silver and gold, while Utah, though reputed to abound in mineral wealth, has thus far only produced some $25,000,000, for her mines have but recently attracted the attention of capitalists, who now work them in a proper manner. Colorado seems to beat Utah, having produced some $30,000,000, while the united yield of Washington Territory and Oregon was but little over $25,000,000. Since the excitement, caused by the discovery of gold has died out, and mining is systematically carried on, the production has steadily increased. In 1873 the actual yield of the Pacific Slope was $80,287,426, whereas for the year 1872 it was only $70,236,914, which shows a gain of fourteen per cent. The income is mostly in silver, and meets, therefore, the usually great demand which has been lately made for this metal. England secures the bulk of the production.

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Men's Linen Wear, in all qualities and sizes.
Cotton and Linen Thread Hosiery, plain and fancy.
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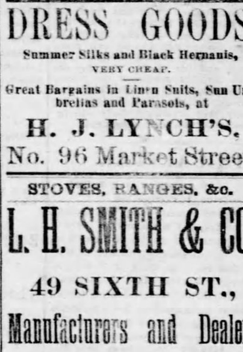

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1874.

The best of yesterday exerted its natural influence on the current of regular business. There was little activity in our streets, and but a small amount of business transacted in our banks. The summer stagnation may be said to have fully set in. There may be special occurrences to note, now and then, but the rule, for the next two months, will be quiet and ease. In noting the prosperous reports of our banks, and the accumulation of reserves, it is also worthy of notice that banking houses are being renovated, or new quarters provided, to a very considerable extent. We have fully described the Exchange Bank, by some said to be the finest in the world; the new Germania Bank, the improvements in the Allegheny National. We do not remember to have referred to the new and spacious quarters of the People's Savings Bank, on Fourth street. It is a remarkably neat and beautiful, as well as convenient and commodious room, and the Directors' room is large and well furnished, and claimed to be one of the best in the city. These savings banks report considerable drafts on savings during June, but not so great as they were led to anticipate.

The iron trade in the city is good in special articles, so far as regards the number of orders, but prices are very close.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sale room, 106 Smithfield street:

Iron City National Bank,	.....	$ 95 50
Freehold Bank,	.....	63 50
Central Bank,	.....	125 00
Masonic Bank,	.....	58 50
Masonic Bank,	.....	58 00
Monongahela Savings Bank ($50 paid in),		39 00
Peoples Savings Bank,	.....	133 00
Pennsylvania Central Railroad,	.....	49 75
Monongahela Inclined Plane,	.....	65 50
Masonic Fund,	.....	5 50
Peoples Insurance Company,	.....	52 00
Chautauqua Lake Ice Co., 1¼ shares for		52 00

The new policy of the Treasury Department relative to five per cent. bonds elicits much discussion. The total loan under this issue approximates $500,000,000, of which the following bonds are already placed: Registered, $178,472,450; coupon, $137,328,300; total, $315,800,750, leaving the $179,000,000 above offered. It seems from the circular that the Treasury Department is doing its own commission business without the usual intermediate facilities of brokers, who very naturally consider it extremely doubtful whether any considerable portion of the amount can be disposed of in the home market. It is admitted, however, by these, that, if the system is not exactly the most politic that could be adopted, the time is auspicious, when money is so extremely abundant and so little employment for capital. It had been known for several days that two strong syndicates—Americans, Englishmen and Germans—had made offers to take all the five or remaining of the new loan. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says the "subject was broached to Mr. Bristow very soon after he went into the Treasury, and he entertained it for serious consideration. But to the chagrin of the syndicates and the astonishment of the banks he decided to throw it open to the public." It is not expected that our bankers can absorb them all except for account of foreign investors, and the consequence is that their market must be London and Frankfort. There is a great deal of comment, but the effect seems to reach only gold transactions, Government bonds and exchange, the prices of which depend immediately upon gold values. The opening of the proposals on the 23d instant will be awaited with curiosity as to the result. The new 5 per cent. bonds are to-day quoted (in gold) in the market at 102 75 to 103 "flat." The Secretary of the Treasury ought to have no difficulty in marketing all the new fives without the aid of Syndicates or intermediaries of any kind, and the more generally they are taken by our own people the better it will be for them collectively and individually.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 35 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by tele'graph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	110¾	110¾
U. S. 6-20s—'64, coupon,	107¾	107¾
5-20s—1865,	110¾	110
" 1865 new,	110¾	110¾
" 1867,	110¾	110¾
" 1868—coupons,	111¾	111¾
6-40's	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	122¾	122¾
10-40's—coupons	108¾	108¾
New 5 per cents		
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Erie	91¾	92¾
L. S.	90¾	90¾
R. & P.	18¾	18¾
C. C. & I. C.	79¾	79¾
Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾
Do. Central	74	74
North Western Common	43¾	43¾
Do. Preferred	57¾	57¾
Rock Island	99¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	96¾	96¾
Toledo & Wabash	36¾	36¾
Harlem	125¾	125¾
Chicago and Alton	103	103
Adams Express	108	107¾
American Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	70¾	70¾
W. F. & Co. Express	73¾	73¾
Quicksilver	20	
Terre Haute		7
Panama		105
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Merchants Union Express	17¾	17¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16¾	26¾
Do. preferred		36

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 64 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of five stock on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pa. Central	4¾	
Pa. " scrip	4¾	
	55¾	55¾
Reading	124	
United Cos.	6¾	
Oil Creek	6¾	
Lehigh Valley	68¾	
C. & A. R. R. Bonds	43¾	44
Central Transportation	38¾	38¾
Empire do.		

New York, July 7, 1874.

Money was easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper 5½ to 7. Sterling was more active and lower at 487½ for sixty days, and 488¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $652,000. The exports of produce for the week were $7,387,186, an increase over last week of $195,542. Gold opened at 110¾, and closed at 109¾, the lowest point of the day. The carrying rates were 3, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $739,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. Governments were weak. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were weak early in the day, and declined ¾ to 1¾ per cent. below the closing quotations of yesterday, with the latest decline to-day. Speculation was mainly governed by the movements in shares known as "Granger stocks," and according as these shares fluctuated so moved the remainder of the list. During the last hour of business the market was firm at an advance of ¾ to 1¾, with most activity in Western Union, Erie, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul and Wabash. Among the sales to-day were 16,000 shares Western Union, 17,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Northwest, 13,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, and 8,000 Wabash.

Governments—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 116¾; do new, 115¾; 5-20s of '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 116.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 94; Tennessee, old, 88¾; do new, 88¾; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 44; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 43; New York Central, 99¼; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 48; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 94; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 58¾; Rock Island, 99¾; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 56½; Toledo & Wabash, 36¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 26½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 72; Burlington & Quincy, 105; Lake Shore, 75; Panama, 183½; Illinois Central, 98; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 89¾; Union, 83; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¼.

LONDON, July 7—5 P. M.—The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2¾ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day was £47,000. Consols: Money, 92¼@92⅜; account 92⅝@92¾. Bonds of 1885, 105½; do of '67, 104⅝; 10 40s, 104⅝; new 5's, 104½; New York Central 92; Erie, 28¾@29; do preferred 47.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 60f 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, July 7, 1874.

Business continues quiet, although, as a general thing, not any more so than is usual at this particular time. The grocery trade, with the exception of Sugars, for which there is a brisk demand, is dull, and is likely to continue so for some time to come. There is a continued steady demand for the hog product, and prices, as will be seen below, are higher. Green Hams are held at 14 cents; Sugar Cured Shoulders ¼ Caddy Lard ¼ and Mess Pork 25c ₱ bbl. According to our dispatches of Monday, Lard is worth almost as much in Liverpool as it is in New York, notwithstanding the general depression in business, the pork trade has been an exception; trade in this line has been fully up to, if not better, than it was in 1873, and as prices have been advancing steadily almost since the first of the year, operators generally could not well help making money.

BEANS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $2.75 @3 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for prime navies.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for this, and this, together with increased receipts, has brought about a decline, notwithstanding the hot weather; we now quote prime to choice solid packed at 20@22.

CHEESE—We can report a steady demand, and regular jobbing sales of Ohio Factory at 13 @13¼.

EGGS—The market continues strong, and as the receipts continue light and the supply is scarce ly equal to the demand, prices have advanced ½ cent. since our last report. We quote at 14½.

FLOUR—Minnesota flours are higher; we now quote at $7.50 which is just about what some of the leading brands could be laid down in Pittsburgh for; winter flour quiet and unchanged at $7@7.25, Rye flour, $5.

GARDEN TRUCK—In light supply to day, and some dealers are predicting a higher range of prices in consequence of the drouth. Onions, $1.50 ₱ bbl; Tomatoes, $3.50 ₱ bu; Cabbage, $2.50@3 ₱ brl; Raspberries, $1@1.12 ₱ stand of two bushels. Blackberries, 20c ₱ qt.

GROCERIES—There is a continued active demand for Sugars, and the market is firm at the recent advance; we quote Granulated as an active trade during the next two months and as the fruit crop promises to be a very poor one, there is every appearance now why their ex pectations should not be fully realized. Coffee is reported as having quieted down at the new prices, but as yet there has been no quotable change in prices. Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Spices, etc., are quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 11c; Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; Extra C, 10¼; Fancy Yellows, 10¼; Fancy Golden Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 26; prime, 25; good, 24. Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; long, 28½c. Old Government Java, 30c; Rio tea, 60c.

MOLASSES—Fancy New Orleans, 60; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 45c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 85c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65; Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50, according to quality.

RICE—Best "Carolina, 9½; good 9¼; Common, 8½@8¾; Patna, 8¾c.

GRAIN—There is but little inquiry for Wheat, but not withstanding the fair vals continue high; the market is dull and prices barely sustained; we continue to quote nominally at 1 25 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white, although we doubt whether any considerable amount can be disposed of at the above rates. Corn is dull market, if anything, is firmer but unchanged. Sales of prime white reported at 61c. Shelled Corn is quiet but firm. Oats are in good demand and quite certain to command a ready sale. Choice Oil Whites and Am er Wheat Extras, Summer Wheat Extras have awarded with more fav rand are likely to command more attention on the close of the present month. Common Summer Wheat Extras have found a ready sale to the supply exceeding the wants of the home trade, and they can only be sold freely by making material concessions. The Western mill stuffs have found keep in view. The receipts of Winter Wheat brands during the months of June and to date were quite a feature in the trade, being quite unexpected and greatly in excess of the wants of the domestic consumption, and can only be disposed of freely by submitting to prices within the limits of shippers' orders, and the business has proved extremely unsatisfactory to millers, and under existing circumstances if millers wish to do a safe business they must not pay prices for wheat to which will be admit of any margin for shipments to the seaboard. This is the great market for the disposal of the surplus Winter Wheat product of the West; other markets are of minor importance, and this is more and more apparent daily. This is the natural outlet for the surplus of the Great West, and with greatly increased facilities for handling the staple products of the country, and the consequent increase in the fleets of steamon the canals, the command of immense fleets of vessels, increased facilities for handling grain by numerous floating grain elevators, our position in a commercial point of view admits of no comp rison. The trade of Montreal of late is much in excess of that of any important since when contrasted with this emporium, as a comparison of exports for the last three months will show. No 2 and Superfine have declined, and most grades under $7.75 are lower.

In Wheat we have had a good degree of activity, but with much heaviness and depression the unexpected large arrival at the upper lake ports, every favorable weather for harvesting the Winter Wheat, which is being secured in fine order and fully a fortnight earlier than last year, the favorable weather in France for this crop, and the much lower prices at Liverpool and London, together with the large arrivals here and the higher rates of canal freights have given buyers a decided advantage, and all kinds are much lower. Red and Amber Wheat, under large arrivals, has been difficult of sale and only by submitting to a material decline, receivers selling under the temptations to realize on arrivals this could only be done in the purchase of a few bushel, and accepting prices for good Red Winter wheat in carriers for Corporter & Com 3 Sporting, the early harvest in the Middle States and the free receipts from farmers in Ohio and Indiana, has caused shippers there to order freely against here to check arrival, and at times the depression has been very great, and the prices realized under all the adverse circumstances quite as good as could have been expected were from the Spring Wheat States receipts are moving forward in a growing crop and prospects are favorable. It is undoubtedly majority of the country from the chinch bug and grass-hopper is more or less of the country will be injured, but the surplus we had counted upon large though less than in Ohio, Michigan, about the middle of June. the yield in the Indiana and a portion of Illinois will be very small and will be light, on an average average yield on sandy soil scarcely up to the average generally South of the Ohio river, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, also on an average. Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland have the prospect of a good crop known for many years. South Wheat crop known for many years. South Virginia the crop is secured in fine order—the yield very good and the quality handsome. From Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas we have favorable reports by a friend just returned from a business tour. He speaks of the prospects as very encouraging. From the Western part of this State (N Y) the reports are not favorable; in some counties the prospects are very unfavorable. Our advices from Europe are generally favorable for their crops; from the Continent the accounts are variable, but generally far better than last year. It is very evident that all the surplus of our crop will be required by Great Britain and France to carry them through this year; and should the country of old Wheat in England and America on the 1st of September next will be very light, and we may calculate on a fair demand for our new crop at low figures. The export of the week are 1,335,732 bushels, 76,881 bushels the corresponding week last year —Tribune.

The Iron Trade—The Outlook Steadily Improving.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York "Iron Age" writes as follows: While the market presents nothing really new or important from last week's report, there is an undeniable strengthening of inquiry and a firmer feeling among the part of producers. The number of the descendent arrears is rapidly decreasing, while those who have intelligently canvassed the requirements of the country, the certainty of a speedy revival of demand, and the fact that probably 75 per cent. of the furnaces of the country are out of blast or standing, are well satisfied in their views as to the future. Truth is, that the transactions now effected are at prices precluding any margin of profit, and not calculated to induce any extension of production, but the fact is too generally ignored that all these transactions, in the aggregate considerable, are gradually sweeping away stocks, and paving the way for a demand at better prices. The power of the bears in the trade is rapidly waning, while the inquiries for the week have been larger than for any week of 1874, and could prices offered have been accepted the transactions would have been the same. Holders are neither necessitious in pocket or weak in confidence and prefer, while from both Eastern and Western cities reliable reports of an improving demand are received. Had we the Scotch system of warrant sales and local storage of Pig metal in this country—a system which would be of undeniable benefit to both producer and consumer, much of the uncertainty so injurious to the market would be avoided. The features of the market at present are a strong inquiry for Forge Irons of good brands at about present prices, an improved local consumption of foundries, considerably better demand for Rails for fall orders, and an improvement in Old Rails—Scrap remaining dull and abundant. This inquiry will, it is believed, culminate by August in a positive demand, and the abnormal condition of trade for the current year give place to activity, and even speculation, in the last quarter. These are the views of a correct or not, of the oldest and shrewdest in the trade, and are of course diametrically opposed to those of that party which is working for the extreme high prices again in 1875 by enforcing a complete stagnation during 874, a result, which, if attained, will be quite as injurious to the industry as were the speculative rates of 1873.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No 2 spring $1.12 spot; $1.11¾ $1.11¾ seller July; $1.08¾ seller August; No 3 $1.06 rejected 97c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 58¾@59c cash; 58¾c seller July; 58½c seller August; rejected 56c. Oats: demand good; No 2 43@43½c; rejected 40½c. Rye dull and lower; No 1 82c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 $1.10@1.20

PROVISIONS—Pork active and prices soon at strong $10.65@10.75 seller September to January. On call—early this afternoon wheat closed firm at $1.12¾ July; $1.08¾ August. Corn closed firm at 59¾ July and 59¼c August.

WHISKY—93½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton quiet at 17½c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine western and state $5@5 55; common to good $5.85@6.15; good to choice $6.20@6.60. Wheat heavy and over 2 cents declined; No 2 Milwaukee $1.36@1.36½; winter red and amber western $1.42@1.45; winter red and amber state $1.40@1.50. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn heavy; western in sail 75@76c; do afloat 77@77½c. Oats in fair demand; mixed 56@60c; white 60@64c. Barley steady; shipping $1.05. Hops steady; low to fair 10@ 25c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; refining grades 7¾@8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 8@8½c; refined 18½c. Tallow steady at 9¾c. Eggs heavy; western 13@13½c. Pork quiet; new mess $24.75. Beef quiet. Cut meats steady; long clear 10c; short clear 10½@10¾c. Lard firmer at 11 13-16c. Butter firm at 18@20c. Cheese heavy at 10 @13½c. Whisky steady at 93c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Cotton steady at 16¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull at $1.10@1.20. Corn and at 62c. Oats steady at 46@48c. Rye scarce at 90c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firm at $10.50@ 10.75. Lard firm; summer 10¾; kettle jobbing at 11@11½c. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 7½c; short ribs 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Flour dull; superfine $4.85@5; extra Ohio and Indiana family $5@5.25; wheat dull; red $1.35; amber $1.36@1.55. Rye held at $1. Corn dull; yellow and western mixed 62c. Oats: new scarce; mixed 52c. Butter weak; receipts light; western choice 22@23; fair to good 18@ 20c; country. Eggs: prime western 13@13½c; half skins 10@11½c. Eggs steady. Petroleum: refined 12½c. Whisky steady at 93c. Provisions: held at $@c.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 7.—Tallow 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales of 30,000 bales; American, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 52s 9d. Bacon: short clear middles 49s. Tallow 42s. Spirits turpentine 28s. Rosin 7s 3d@7s 4½d; red western spring 10s 3d@10s 6d; receipts of wheat for the past three days 35,000 qrs; American 34,000 qrs. Flour 27s. Corn 34s@34½. Lard 53s.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 7.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Michigan nominal; No 2 white Wabash $1.30; No 1 white Michigan $1.42; amber $1.43; No 1 red $1.29; No 2 $1.23@1.25. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed cash and seller July and August 63½c; under mixed seller August 60c; high mixed 61½c; yellow 61½c; white 60c; no grade 59c. Oats quiet; No 1 43c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.39½; No 2 $1.17. Outsteadily and in moderate demand; No 2 41 @41½c. Barley active and firm; No 2 at 80@81c. Rye quiet; No 1 86c. Barley inactive and nominal; No 2 80c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Oats advanced to 68c. Pork active and firmer at $21.25. Lard firmer; tierces 12½c; keg 13@13½c. Whisky firmer at 93@94c. Sugar quoted 9¾@10c. Corn most firmer at $1.25@1.30. Others unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at 81c. Lard quiet at 11¾. Bacon—Shoulders 8¾ @ 9c; Rib Sides, 10¾; short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾; Hams, 13@14c. Whisky firm at 93c. Butter—Prime Leaf, in tree s, 12¾; Prime Rolls, 15c; Choice Rolls, 12¾; half packets, 13¾; packets, 13¾@14c. Eggs, 10c. Coffee—Rio, 23½; Laguayra, 24½; Java, 30c. Sugar—Prime Leaf, in tree s, 12¾; Prime Rolls, 15¾; 5 do pails 15; 6 do pails 14¾.

POTATOES—There was an active demand to-day and the market was quoted firm at $5.50 ₱ barrel.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3cts ₱ ℔ for good mixed.

TALLOW—Scarce; 6@6½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.30@1.32½.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, July 7, 1874.

Trade was remarkably quiet to day; it would appear that the trade have not recovered from the effects of the Fourth, and then the weather (the thermometer reported at 102 in the shade) was not without its effect. Crude was reported weak, and, as compared with yesterday, a fraction lower; quoted at 8½ to 9c ₱ bbl at Parker for immediate shipment. No new strikes of any consequence reported for several days, and some operators are inclined to the belief, whether right or not, that there will be fewer strikes this month than there were in June, and one prominent pusher brought forward as a reason for this view of the matter is that there are not so many new wells going down. Nothing to say, however, in favor of certainty, the production is expected and is likely to continue so for sometime to come ahead of the consumption, and no material advance in prices can take place. There is the question but what stocks, especially in the producing regions, are very heavy—we might say unprecedented, and that, notwithstanding the effort that has been made to curtail development, and thereby keep down the production Refined, nigo, continues dull, notwithstanding current rates, it is said, afford the refiner no margin for profit. Quoted nominally at 17½@ 18c delivered in Philadelphia, equal to 9¾@ 9¾ on cars here.

The Oil Barrel market continues very dull, but prices are nom nally unchanged.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Garland	Warden F & Co.	468
National	Warden, F & Co.	342
Livingston Bros.	Warden F & Co.	168
Barkhurst & F	Warden F & Co.	50
Central	J P Logan	120
Westa	Waring Bros.	75
Brown & W.	Waring Bros.	25
L Irwin	Waring Bros.	468
Citizens	Waring Bros.	174
	J B. Telford.	291
Total.		3,498

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, July 6.—We have had a comparatively quiet and rather unsatisfactory Flour market since our last weekly review; the liberal arrivals he e and at the lake ports together with the unfavorable Liverpool advices and the enlarged limits to shippers' orders, have been the chief causes of the depression, and heaviness, which has been very marked in the low and medium grades of Western Spring and Winter Wheat brands, especially at to-day in that not fresh ground. The local trade has been moderate, with no per ceptible change in the aspect of a strong Flour adapted to the wants of bakers and strong Minnesota brands are in request, and if anything, we think millers could count on extreme prices for them, especially during the Summer months as they are exceedingly popular with bakers and quite certain to command a ready sale. Choice Oil Whites and Am er Wheat Extras, Summer Wheat Extras have awarded with more fav rand are likely to command more attention on the close of the present month. Common Summer Wheat Extras have found a ready sale to the supply exceeding the wants of the home trade, and they can only be sold freely by making material concessions. The Western mill stuffs have found keep in view. The receipts of Winter Wheat brands during the months of June and to date were quite a feature in the trade, being quite unexpected and greatly in excess of the wants of the domestic consumption, and can only be disposed of freely by submitting to prices within the limits of shippers' orders, and the business has proved extremely unsatisfactory to millers, and under existing circumstances if millers wish to do a safe business they must not pay prices for wheat to which will be admit of any margin for shipments to the seaboard. This is the great market for the disposal of the surplus Winter Wheat product of the West; other markets are of minor importance, and this is more and more apparent daily. This is the natural outlet for the surplus of the Great West, and with greatly increased facilities for handling the staple products of the country, and the consequent increase in the fleets of steamon the canals, the command of immense fleets of vessels, increased facilities for handling grain by numerous floating grain elevators, our position in a commercial point of view admits of no comp rison. The trade of Montreal of late is much in excess of that of any important since when contrasted with this emporium, as a comparison of exports for the last three months will show. No 2 and Superfine have declined, and most grades under $7.75 are lower.

In Wheat we have had a good degree of activity, but with much heaviness and depression the unexpected large arrival at the upper lake ports, every favorable weather for harvesting the Winter Wheat, which is being secured in fine order and fully a fortnight earlier than last year, the favorable weather in France for this crop, and the much lower prices at Liverpool and London, together with the large arrivals here and the higher rates of canal freights have given buyers a decided advantage, and all kinds are much lower. Red and Amber Wheat, under large arrivals, has been difficult of sale and only by submitting to a material decline, receivers selling under the temptations to realize on arrivals this could only be done in the purchase of a few bushel, and accepting prices for good Red Winter wheat in carriers for Corporter & Com 3 Sporting, the early harvest in the Middle States and the free receipts from farmers in Ohio and Indiana, has caused shippers there to order freely against here to check arrival, and at times the depression has been very great, and the prices realized under all the adverse circumstances quite as good as could have been expected were from the Spring Wheat States receipts are moving forward in a growing crop and prospects are favorable. It is undoubtedly majority of the country from the chinch bug and grass-hopper is more or less of the country will be injured, but the surplus we had counted upon large though less than in Ohio, Michigan, about the middle of June. the yield in the Indiana and a portion of Illinois will be very small and will be light, on an average average yield on sandy soil scarcely up to the average generally South of the Ohio river, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, also on an average. Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland have the prospect of a good crop known for many years. South Wheat crop known for many years. South Virginia the crop is secured in fine order—the yield very good and the quality handsome. From Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas we have favorable reports by a friend just returned from a business tour. He speaks of the prospects as very encouraging. From the Western part of this State (N Y) the reports are not favorable; in some counties the prospects are very unfavorable. Our advices from Europe are generally favorable for their crops; from the Continent the accounts are variable, but generally far better than last year. It is very evident that all the surplus of our crop will be required by Great Britain and France to carry them through this year; and should the country of old Wheat in England and America on the 1st of September next will be very light, and we may calculate on a fair demand for our new crop at low figures. The export of the week are 1,335,732 bushels, 76,881 bushels the corresponding week last year —Tribune.

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The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York "Iron Age" writes as follows: While the market presents nothing really new or important from last week's report, there is an undeniable strengthening of inquiry and a firmer

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—CAPT'N REPO TO THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P M

Stations.	Above low water	Change in last 24 hours	Depth on bar	State of Weather.
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Cairo,	12	6			NW Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	4	6	—6	NW Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	6	3			W Fair.
Keokuk	6	5	+1	SW Trtng.
Leavenworth.	8	3	+3	SE Trtng.
Dubuque.	9	2			S Cloudy.
Louisville	4				Calm Clear.
Memphis	10	1	—1	NW Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	1	2			NW Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	12	2	+2	SW Fair.
Pittsburgh	1	4	—2	NE Hv Rain.
Shreveport, La.	12	3	—1	SE Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	13	10			S Fair.
Vicksburg	17	10	—8	NW Clear.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point with about fourteen inches in the channel. There was quite a rain storm last evening, which, while it is not likely to have any effect on the stage of water, was of inestimable value to vegetation, as the corn, oats and grass were suffering badly for want of it. It was the first rain we have had of any consequence for several weeks, and we are in hopes that it was general, notwithstanding it may retard harvesting somewhat. The thermometer was reported at 102 degrees in the shade yesterday.

The ferryboat "Gazette" plies—The Esperanza's pilot a report the Brilliant aground at Greenup, Sunday evening, with 9 barges coal. The ferryboat "Gazette" left Cincinnati yesterday by Samuel Hambleton, of this city, to Jacob Dipple and Frederick Thomas, of Allegheny City, Pa., for $3 500. She will be taken to Allegheny City —The following was recommended at the Custom House Saturday: Cole & Collins' barge 1,000 to the Cole & Collins' Towboat and Barge Company the Tom Farrow. Considerations nominal. W B Cole is President of the above company, and Wal P. Collins is secretary.

—Commodore William J Kountz resigned the Presidency of the Kountz Line at St. Louis on Monday, and was succeeded by Captain J H Vannook. The Commodore left for Bismarck this evening.

—A St. Louis dispatch under date of Sunday says: Mercury 98. River falling. All the boats that took a part in the celebration in the harbor last night were full of people and made money. The Great Republic had 2,300 people on board. The Eckert was full to its seating excursion trips to day. The Republic begins loading for New Orleans to-morrow.

—The Cincinnati "Gazette of Monday says: John Harbison, carpenter of the Exchange, received a dispatch from Captain John L. Rhodes' office yesterday morning stating that the general Allegheny City fire had burned until it had reached Harbison's house, when it was extinguished. Captain James Jr. of the Exporter, goes to Pittsburgh this week.

—The Cincinnati "Commercial" says: Water is located at points for turning the course of the stream, has been granted to Mr. August Deen of Ohio, Clarke county, Indiana. Most of the office of the contrivance is to so guide the current as to wash away any accumulated obstructions in the bed.

—The Louisville "Courier" is responsible for the following: George Balcom arrived from St. Louis yesterday, whither he went to see the bridge opening. He was disappointed in not seeing Grant there. The day previous he paid a bill of $6 for a dog he sold Grant when he was selling tan-bark in Galena.

—Henry Johnson, pilot of the Spread Eagle, writes the Alton "Telegraph" as follows: I have been piloting for twenty years on the Mississippi river, and never an accident happened to me to damage the boat five dollars' worth. As I can prove by some captains in this city, such as Captain Leander Barnes and others.

—The following boats were in port at Cincinnati on sunday evening: Belle of Texas, Maria Louise, Mollie Ebert, Paragon, James D Parker, Exporter Wildwood, Era No 8 and J. S. Brandford.

—The Hegler will be afloat in about three weeks, a force of men having left Memph's Monday to launch her, under contract, for two thousand dollars.

—The St. Louis Bridge dgmonstration, particularly as relates to the polytechnic display, is pronounced a failure.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boiler.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THE FAVORITE PACKET
WILL HAVE DISPATCH,
THE FEARLESS BARGES,
J. M. SICKERSTOFF..... Master
J. W. SCOTT..... Clerk
Through freights given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson and all points Southwest. San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joseph, Kansas City, also to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.
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STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,

HOME NEWS.

Taxpayers' Meeting.

The taxpayers of the Fourteenth ward held a meeting last night in the Oakland school house, and passed a series of resolutions relative to high taxes similar to those which have been endorsed by other taxpayers in other wards, in public meeting.

Sunstruck—Fatal Result Feared.

Yesterday morning Mr. George Beltznoover, a resident of Mount Washington, was prostrated with the heat, and had to be carried home. As this is the second time he has been sunstruck, his friends apprehend a fatal result. He is lying at his home in a very critical condition.

Allegheny Gas Committee.

The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and recommended the erection of a number of gas lamps at various points.

Messrs. Eberhard, Burton and Bepler were appointed a sub committee to request the gas company to lay a main up the Troy Hill road, before the same is paved.

Adjourned.

Music in the Morning.

We acknowledge the compliment of a very pleasant serenade from the Mozart band, under the leadership of Prof. McEvravy, that formed an agreeable interlude to the scribes and "comps" in their round of toil at two o'clock this morning. The band discovered several beautiful airs, that were rendered with exquisite harmony, and were as perfect as they were agreeable to the auricles.

Union Bridge Company.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Union bridge, held at their office yesterday, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Joshua Rhodes, J. M. Gazzam, H. Darlington, W. G. McCandless, C. H. Love, Geo. B. Hill, J. B. Smith, S. A. Cosgrave, Thos. E. Tack, S. Severance, A. D. Smith, H. M. Long, and A. J. Nellis.

The Board afterwards met and elected Mr. Joshua Rhodes, President; R. W. McDaniell, Secretary; John E. Ridall, Treasurer; and F. W. Smith, Engineer.

Libel Suit.

Mr. James McK. Snodgrass through his counsel Mr. T. C. Lazear entered suit in the District Court for libel against the publishers of the *Evening Leader*. Mr. Snodgrass is a tax collector in Braddock borough. The alleged libel was published on the 10th of June, and set forth in substance that Prothonotary Kennedy had been instructed by the Borough School Board to bring suit against Snodgrass, and Messrs Isaac Mills, Sr., and James D. Schooley, (curetie:) to collect $554 54 of taxes that remained in his (Snodgrass') hands unpaid and also spoke of him as an alleged defaulter. He claims $10,000 damages.

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, now ready for delivery at the counting room, is filled to the brim, as usual, with readable and entertaining matter. Among other matters of interest it contains a very pleasing letter from Ireland, a scientific article on Hydrophobia, letter from Kansas, articles about the Comet, Ruins of ancient cities in Arizona, grievances of girls in the millinery trade, a graphic account of the great fire in Allegheny, the sentence of Ortwein the murderer, another railway horror, the Beecher scandal, proceedings of the Prohibitists' Convention, a number of editorial articles on important subjects, general foreign and home intelligence, local news, most reliable reports of the Money, Produce, Live Stock, Wool, and other markets, &c., &c., &c. Call and procure a copy.

South Side Taxation.

The Committee appointed by the South Side tax payers held a meeting on Monday evening, and passed resolutions setting forth that inasmuch as the question of South Side secession is a doubtful one, and that taxes are assessed from which no benefit is derived, therefore they would be no affiliation with the North side wards until the questions in dispute are settled. A resolution was also adopted recommending the tax payers of each South Side ward to organize and appoint two intelligent persons to represent them in a South Side Central Executive Taxpayers' Committee, which, when thus constituted, shall proceed to form a permanent organization of the tax payers of the whole South Side, with power to adopt all such measures as they shall, deem best for carrying the above questions to test. A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at O mond Hall.

Contumacious Controlers.

A Lively Time Last Night.

Meeting of the Allegheny Board—A Large Amount of Business Put Through—Alderman Smith Wants to Prefer Charges—A Very Personal Discussion.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City met in regular session last night in the Library Room, City Hall. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. R. C. Miller. The following members were present at roll call:

Messrs. Barker, Brown, Burt, Kreps, Benney, Barclay, Craig, Chambers, Dunlap, Donaldson, Davidson, Eaton, Faas, Frazier, Patton, Golden, Hobson, Hamilton, Hay, Hubbard, Lannegan, Lea, R C Miller, Marthens, P. H. Miller, Meyer, McCance, McNaugher, Patterson, Park, Riggs, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Slack, Spangler, Trimble, Walton, Welsh, Wallace, Young, and President King.

On motion of Mr. Hobson the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHERS.

The President called for reports of the election of teachers in the various wards of the city, and Mr. Marthens submitted a list of the teachers chosen in the First ward. Mr. Donaldson moved that the election be confirmed, but Mr. Marthens objected on the ground that, by an act of Assembly, the ward boards had no authority to elect teachers, that power being vested in the Board of Control alone. Dr. Riggs amended the motion of Mr. Donaldson that the Board of Controllers elect the teachers instead of confirm them. The amendment was accepted, and the amended motion being put, was carried. Mr. Hay was of the opinion that in confirming the teachers the Board virtually elected them, and that the line drawn by Mr. Marthens was making a distinction without a difference. The elections in the other wards were then reported and confirmed.

MR. SMITH HAS CHARGES.

Regarding the election of Mr. Conroy as Principal in the Fifth ward, Mr. D. L. Smith objected on the ground that he had a series of charges to prefer against Mr. Conroy, and he did not think that in consideration of the circumstances he should be confirmed. Mr. Smith however withdrew his objections, and said he would present the charges at another time.

The election of a principal in the Tenth ward by the local board, occasioned considerable discussion as some doubted the propriety of choosing a Principal for only three schools, but the report was finally confirmed.

Mr. McCabe and Mr. Byers were unanimously elected music teachers for the ensuing year to preside respectively over the Western and Eastern districts.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Parke, Chairman of the Committee on Special Instruction, presented their report which was received and filed. It represented that commendable progress had been made during the past year in the different schools in penmanship, drawing, music and gymnastics.

The following resolutions accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the teachers in the primary department shall be deemed pupils of the teachers of music, and shall receive instruction from them, along with their classes until such time as the music teacher shall declare them competent to take charge of their respective schools; after which the music teachers shall be relieved from the regular instruction of the primary classes, but shall still exercise supervisory control over them.

Resolved, That so soon as the teachers in the primary department are declared competent to take charge of the musical instruction of their classes, they shall devote ten minutes during each session of the school to instruction in that branch.

Mr. Wilhelm amended that the teachers in the grammar and medium departments receive musical instruction as well as the primary teachers. The ayes and nays being called on the amendment it was lost by a vote of 33 to 12.

The resolutions were then passed and the report of the Committee was adopted and ordered to be printed in the annual report.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Dr. Riggs presented the report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries. It being deemed imperfect by some who considered the allotment of teachers not altogether equitable, a motion was made to recommit it. Lost, and on motion the report was adopted.

CHANGING TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. McCance submitted the report of the Committee on Grades and Text Books, recommending the adoption of the following text books, viz.: Cooper's readers, Cooper's new advanced speller, on condition that the publishers exchange for the term of six months without expense. Deans elementary and intermediate arithmetics, Guyot's grammar school geography to take the place of the series of geographies now in use, and that the books now in use be used until worn out. But all new books shall be the above named work. Geography to be taught in the lower schools orally and from wall maps." Frankness compels the statement that the report is not a clear one by any means. Briefly stated it recommends that the grammar school geography be substituted in place of the physical, intermediate and primary geographies now in use, and also that the mental arithmetic be dropped from the list.

Mr. Donaldson moved that the primary geography and the intellectual arithmetic be retained on the list of studies. Carried.

Mr. Golden moved to strike out the grammar school geography referred to. This elicited a lengthy discussion in which an almost infinite number of geographical points were developed and enlarged upon. Dr. Riggs stated that the committee had refused to examine other geographies which he considered sufficient cause for the recommittal of the report. That point, however, failed to create much of an impression for Mr. Golden's motion was lost, and the report of the committee as amended by Mr. Donaldson was adopted.

THE REFERENCE OF TEACHERS ELECTIONS.

Under the head of unfinished business the resolution referred at a previous meeting providing that the election of all teachers shall be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, before being acted upon by the Board, was taken up.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Hay to the effect that the elections shall be referred to the Committee for the purpose of ascertaining if the number of teachers elected is in accordance with the number to which the ward is entitled.

The amendment was also amended in order that any Controller objecting to any teacher might have the privilege of appearing before the Committee and explaining himself.

After considerable lively debate in which a number of the members took part, and during which Dr. Riggs stated that the resolution was originally introduced by a member for the purpose of being enabled to appear himself and object to the election of a certain teacher, the whole matter was, on motion of Mr. Burchfield, laid on the table.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

THE WATCH DOG OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary stated that he had received bids from two banks for caring for the unexpended funds of the Board.

Mr. Hay inquired how many banks had been notified by the Secretary to send in bids.

Secretary.—Three.

Mr. Hay objected to the consideration of the bids on the ground that they had been privately invited and not by public advertisement, thereby preventing competition.

Mr. Golden moved that the Secretary be instructed to invite bids by public advertisement. The motion was lost on the call of the ayes and nays by a vote of 22 to 17. A motion then made by Mr. R. C. Miller to proceed to open the bids was carried. The Diamond Savings Bank offered six per cent. per annum on daily balances and charge nothing for overdrafts. The Allegheny Trust Company offered 6¾ per cent., and on motion of Mr. Donaldson it was awarded the care of the unexpended balances.

Mr. Hay renewed the motion that the Secretary publicly advertise for proposals from the banks of Allegheny city to become the depositary of the funds of the Board, and it was again lost.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

City Superintendent Davis presented the following report of the attendance of pupils during June the closing month of the school year:

Total Enrollment	7,792
Average number in Attendance	6 278
Per cent. of Attendance	805
Highest per cent. of Attendance attained by one Teacher	98
Number of Directors' Visits	238
Number of Parents' Visits	341
Number of superintendents' Visits	20
Number of Teachers Employed	174
Number of Music Teachers	2

The report was received and filed.

NOW COMES THE RUB.

Several motions were made to adjourn, the members evidently being very anxious to get away, as the temperature of the room was most uncomfortably warm. Mr. D. L. Smith, however, arose in a question of privilege and asked the Board not to adjourn as he had a matter of great importance to bring before it. On being asked to state the nature of it he said that he had a series of charges of a serious character to bring against an employe of the Board who, Mr. Smith claimed, had made use of Background sm and common scandal. The speaker had not finished his statement until calls were loudly and repeatedly made from all parts of the room for adjournment. To attempt to give a word photograph of the scene of disorder and confusion that followed would be the height of folly for it is beyond the bounds of description. Mr. Walton and Mr. Donaldson alleged that the charges were solely of a personal nature and that the investigation of them was not within the purview of the Board. Mr. Smith averred that they related to one who had in his keeping the educational morals of the community and therefore it was only right and just that he should be investigated.

WARNING TO THE WORK

Mr. Craig addressed himself to Mr. Smith, and said he was always creating disorder in the Board.

Mr. Smith—You tell what is not so, sir.

Mr. Craig—You're another.

Finally the motion to adjourn was put and the President decided it to be carried. The members then grabbed their hats, some shot off for home and others gathered around Mr. Smith, who held his charges in his hand, while he made a ratting speech, emphasizing the hard words by rapping on the flat down on the table at which he was standing, and making it fairly dance jiber and resound with aldermanic eloquence. A member intimated that charges might be brought against Mr. Smith for conduct unbecoming one occupying the position he does, but Mr. Smith not only dared the charges to be brought forward, but he courted an investigation, and all he desired was to be granted his right to present the documents he held in his hand, which included the evidence which he claimed would sustain his charges. Mr. Wal on and Mr. Smith faced each other from opposite sides of the table and had it hot and heavy, winding up by strongly intimating to each other that neither one told the truth, in fact, there was no prevarication or beating around the bush about it, but the words were plainly spoken.

The members finally departed, and the mantle of quietude dropped over the scene, the hour being nearly eleven o'clock.

THE WHIRLWIND.

Wind, Rain, Lightning, Thunder and Hail —A Terrific and Destructive Storm—The Damage in Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

This section of country was visited yesterday by a terrible wind, rain and thunder storm, in which the lightning also took a prominent part. It commenced about four o'clock, and did not last a great while, but was mighty while it did. Dan Rice's circus, at the foot of the old Robinson lot at the north end of the Allegheny suspension bridge, was completely wiped ont by the whirlwind. The canvas was caught by the wind and torn almost to shreds. The seats and everything moveable were scattered to all points of the compass, and many articles of value were blown into the river. A number of persons were injured, but no one was killed. Mrs. Sarah Stewart received a gash in the neck by being caught among the ropes, but she was taken to the Girard House and her wound attended to. This vicinity is a hard place on circuses. One was almost destroyed a year ago, and last spring Forepaugh's menagerie succumbed to the power of the wind. Last evening the rain poured down in a perfect sheet, the thunder fairly shook the houses to their foundation stones, and the wind in its march of destruction was nearly irresistible. As it swept up the Allegheny river it caught the western or lower side of the roof of the Hand street bridge and tore it off as though it was nothing more than paper, carrying it almost as far as the Railroad bridge, two or three hundred yards above. About half the covering of the lower side of the bridge was carried off. No one was hurt, although a carriage and a span of horses were in the bridge and just under the damaged place at the time the accident occurred. It will require an expenditure of probably three thousand dollars to repair the loss. On the Suspension bridge great danger was felt that vehicles would be blown clean over the guard into the river. One wagon was actually lifted up and thrown with such violence against a Troy Hill passenger car as to upset it, so that quite a wreck was piled on the bridge for some time. The armory that was being built for Knap's battery on School street, Allegheny, at the foot of Seminary Hill, was struck and to day hardly an upright timber is standing. It had been almost completed. A number of houses were struck by lightning and badly damaged, and some of the inmates severely injured. Among these are the houses Nos. 58 and 60 East Diamond, Allegheny. They were struck during the storm and badly shattered. Eighteen windows were smashed. The corner of the house No. 60 was completely knocked off. A lady inmate was so badly shocked that she has remained insensible for half an hour or so afterwards. All the inmates in the houses were more or less stunned. A row of dwelling houses in course of erection on Taylor avenue, near Sherman avenue, Allegheny, were badly damaged by the wind and several walls torn down. The scaffolding between the second and third piers of the Union bridge was blown into the river, occasioning a loss of about $500 to the contractor. Soon all the walls standing in the scene of the recent fire in Allegheny were blown down. The lightning struck a tree in the Penitentiary yard shattering it to pieces, and it also struck John Mendels house on Ohio street near Cedar avenue, doing some slight damage. There was a heavy hail storm at Woods Run, but no wind storm. Telegraph poles, awnings, trees, signs, shutters, &c., were destroyed everywhere along the storm line. The fruit stands in the Allegheny Diamond were all blown down, and large pieces of them carried across Federal street. On the hills, back of Allegheny, and even in the city, large numbers of trees were blown down, some of them torn out by the roots.

At the Point a number of houses were uncovered and awnings were splitted away like kites. The filthy alleys were thoroughly cleansed, and the storm though it did much damage can also be credited with being an agent of some good. On Sixth avenue near Wood street, one of the fine sycamore trees in the yard of the First Presbyterian church was also blown down, and carried away by the children, in small pieces. Mr. McMahon's house near Penn avenue on Thirty-eighth street was struck by lightning and the bolt knocked in the roof, and the inside of the house caught fire. An alarm was struck from box 213, but before the fire department arrived the fire was extinguished without doing much damage. Another house in the Seventeenth ward was struck by lightning, but all the damage the electric fluid did was to rip up several window blinds, neither hurting or touching anybody or anything else. Trees were also blown down in profusion on Penn avenue and in the suburbs and country districts. The only damage done on the South Side which we could learn of was the blowing down of trees on Mr. Washington, Mr. Oliver, and at 6 Mile Ferry. The greatest force of the storm was in Allegheny and in the country north of that city, as it came from the north. Hail fell in great quantities at one time.

OUR BANKS.

Continued Evidence of Their Soundness and Prosperity.

A few days since we had occasion to call attention to the prosperity of our banks and financial institutions generally, and to the fact that for reliability and steady business—alike agreeable to the stockholder and depositor—they had no superiors in the country. The statement was verified by the figures quoted showing the dividends, declared out of the profits in their business, and this morning we continue the list as follows:

Anchor Savings Bank, semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th of July.

Hoboken Savings Bank, semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on demand.

People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

Smithfield Savings Bank, semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable after July 10.

Added to these the list of dividends also embraces the following:

Peoples Insurance Company, semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, payable on demand.

Allegheny Insurance Company, semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share, to be credited on stock notes.

City Insurance Company, semi-annual dividend of seven dollars per share, to be credited on stock notes.

Allegheny Bridge Company, semi-annual dividend of four and seventy-five cents per share, payable forthwith.

Girard Savings Bank, semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable after July 10.

Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand.

Cash Insurance Co, semi-annual dividend of $4 per share, payable after July 13.

German Fire Insurance Company, dividend of $12 50 per share, $2 50 payable in cash after July 13, and $10.50 to be credited on stock notes.

Merchants & Manufacturers' Insurance Company, semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, $3 cash to be paid on demand, $2 to be credited to stock notes.

Birmingham & Pittsburgh Bridge Company, two dollars and twenty-five cents per share, payable on demand.

ALLEN IN COURT.

His Case Not Yet Called Up—Some Interesting Facts Concerning Him.

John Dos, alias H. S. Allen, and a score of names, was brought into the Criminal court yesterday morning, and it was generally supposed that his case would be called up, but the trial of other causes prevented this, and he was taken back to jail.

Allen is charged here with being the principal in that little scheme to swindle the Inter national Bank, which, however, was not quite successful. In the meantime, it has been definitely ascertained that the man's true name is Thomas Sabury. He is believed to be the same person who, under the name of R M. Norton, robbed two banks in Louisville, Ky., last summer of over eleven thousand dollars in cash, a reward of $5,000 was offered for his arrest. He was at one time captured, but on September 10, 1873, he jumped the train near Indianapolis and made his escape. Detective Cupples holds a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, and warrants on which the prisoner would be arrested in case he got clear of his present charge. Chief Sky of the Louisville detective force has been on here to see Allen, and he fully identifies him as being the man for whom he wanted in Louisville. An effort is being made by the Louisville authorities to have him delivered up to them and not tried here, but this will hardly be successful.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Finance Committe of Councils.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening. The final statement of McClure township at the time of its annexation with Allegheny City, which has already been published in the GAZETTE, was submitted. The committee directed the Treasurer of the late township to transfer the balance of $274 28 in his hands to the City Treasury, and the city would pay the outstanding warrants of the township, amounting to $526.03.

It was decided to recommend to Councils that the taxes of those persons whose valuations had been reduced by the County Commissioners be reduced in the same proportion.

Controller James Brown presented his monthly report of the receipts and expenditures for the month of June which showed the following totals:

Receipts	$214 847 88
Balance in Treasury June 1st	17 987 75
Total Cash in June	$232 835 63
Expenditures	129 586 02
Balance in City Dispositories July 1st	$103 249 61

The report was approved and the Committee adjourned.

Description of the 125 Lots to be Sold Near Frankstown Station on the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore R. R. on Saturday Next, at 10 A. M., to Last all Day.

SALE POSITIVE TO
THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

This property is in the 23d ward, Pittsburgh, a few minutes walk from Lobo and 5th avenue.

The property lies near Frankstown on the Connellsville R. R., to the immediate vicinity of Laughlin's Furnaces and Franks' Glass Works.

Workingmen look to this sale. The lots are large, 24x100. All improvements now being made, will be at the expense of former owners of the property. Buildings going up, fine water at 12 foot. Coal delivered on the premises at 8 cents per bushel.

Everybody should attend this sale as the Property is a Positive Sale,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Go to the Grant street depot, Connellsville Railroad, on next Saturday morning at 9.30 A. M., and go with the crowd.

Twenty dollars down at the sale of each lot. Terms, one-fifth down, balance in five years. Free train. Free lunch. Remember on

NEXT SATURDAY AT 9.30 A. M.,

from foot of Grant street.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

THE BIG FIRE.

Relief for the Sufferers—Collectors Appointed—A Systematic Plan Adopted—Notes About the "Burnt District"—The Work of "Rising" Commenced—The Prospects.

The great fire by which the Fourth was commemorated in Allegheny, is still the theme of conversation in all circles, and the scene of the conflagration yet attracts hundreds of visitors. Yesterday they were present, on foot and in carriages, coming and going continually from early morning until night set in. The interest in the matter seems widespread, and universal sympathy is expressed for the sufferers. Last evening these expressions of sympathy took tangible form at

THE PUBLIC MEETING

called for the purpose of inaugurating some measures to relieve the needy and homeless. The call issued by Mayor Fleming, was responded to by quite a large gathering at the Select Council Chamber, City Hall.

Shortly before eight o'clock the meeting was called to order and Mayor Fleming called to the chair, and Messrs. McBrier, Clancy and the reporters of the press appointed Secretaries.

The chairman read the call for the meeting;

Dr. R. B. Mowry moved that a committee be appointed to find the names of those persons "burned out" who were destitute and required relief.

Mr. S. A. Purviances approved the motion and stated that there was no doubt but that there are a number of persons who would take advantage of this calamity to solicit aid when they had no need of it, and perhaps had lost nothing by the fire.

Mr. Hugh McNeill thought that the first thing to be done was to appoint a committee to go out and get money to relieve the suffers without delay. He knew of people who stood in great need of relief at once.

The motion was adopted and Dr. Mowry, Rev. E. B Snyder, John A. Myler, Hon. Alfred Sack and Robert D. McGonigle, Secretary of the Poor, appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. McBrier the following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions:

First ward—Dr. John Hamilton, O. Phillips.

Second ward—A. Leggate, W. P. Price.

Third ward—James McBrier, A. Hobson.

Fourth ward—Samuel Purviance, Hugh McNeill.

Fifth ward—Joseph Walton, Leon Long.

Sixth ward—J. D. Scrouse, Henry Warner.

Seventh ward—Wm. Eberhard, A. Reineman.

Eighth ward—H. W. Minnemeyer, George Meul.

Ninth ward—W. H. Canham, John Richards.

Tenth ward—H. M. Boyle, Joseph McNaugher.

Eleventh ward—D. B Oliver, Robt. Forrester.

On motion, Mr. John Dean was elected Treasurer.

The chairman then called on the gentlemen present to step up and hand over their donations. He also read a letter from the Allegheny Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, with a check for $200, and further stated that he was authorized to put down $250 from the First National Bank of Allegheny.

Mr. H. Rosenberg said that he had been authorized by a number of Israelites of Allegheny and Pittsburgh to subscribe $150.

The following other donations were then received:

Dr. R. B. Mowry $20; Wm. Walker & Son $25; Joseph W. Drape $10; J. F. Cooper $20; John Swan $20; Wm. Hill $5; Charles Faulkner & Co. $10; C. Kaufmann & Co. $25; Dr. H Wilson $5; L. Peterson, jr., $10; A. Cowley $10; James Park, jr., $50.

A number of gentlemen present signified their intention of presenting their donations to-day.

On motion of Mr. Leggate the committee of five, of which Dr. Mowry is chairman, was authorized to distribute relief, where they consider it necessary.

Adjourned until next Monday.

Just after the meeting had adjourned, Mr. Gotthold and Mr. Elsler proprietors of the Pittsburgh Opera House, entered the chamber and informed Mayor Fleming that they had intended proposing to the meeting that the various singing societies and the Great Western and Germania Bands be requested to give a concert, some evening for the benefit of the sufferers. They offered the House free of cost for such an entertainment. Mr. Gotthold himself offered to give a reading for the benefit of the sufferers also. The Mayor stated that he would favorably entertain the proposition before the Collection Committee this evening, and returned his thanks to the gentlemen for their kind offer.

The Collection Committee will meet this evening in the Mayor's office.

The Committee on Finance will meet in the Post-office at 11 o'clock this morning.

HOSPITALITY.

Mr. John Emmett, proprietor of Emmet's Hotel, Allegheny, offered to take in a number of the families that had been burned out and keep them until they could get some place to go to. The R. E. & E. Magin also offered to furnish provisions for the poor that are burned out.

REDIVIVUS.

Some of the parties who suffered by the conflagration, but had insurances, have already commenced work, and yesterday the rubbish was being cleared off their properties preparatory to re-building. It is probable that a number of houses will be erected on the Federal street line of the burnt district this season.

$1,000 FOUND.

One of the sufferers, a maiden lady, was made happy yesterday morning by finding an old book, which contained between its leaves $1,000 in greenbacks, and a promissory note for $200. She had been accustomed thus to store away her money, and in the excitement of the fire gave a bank, confaining the whole, to a man to carry from a burning house. She was in great distress at her supposed loss, but was correspondingly elated at the discovery, although she still counts up her loss by several thousands.

MASONIC RELIEF.

At a meeting of McKinley Lodge No. 318 A. Y. M., of Allegheny, last evening, it was decided to give $50 for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record with Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

James R. Mellon and wife to James P. Lane, June 30, 1874, two lots in Wilkins township, being lots 64 and 64 in McKeon's plan, of Turtle Creek, 50x100 feet, each. Price.....$500

William W. Ruyden to Andrew G. Simpson, April 1, 1874, lot in Eleventh ward, on Over hill street, 30x100 feet. Price.....$5.500

Deed of voluntary assignment for creditors by Peter Schaefer to Joseph C. Wedell, dated July 6, 1874, of her store in West Elizabeth and her goods, chattels and effects of all kinds. Price.....$1

Fredrick Trefz to Jacob Hunter, March 30, 1874, piece of ground in Jefferson township, containing one acre and one hundred and nineteen perches. Price.....$1,500

Mahlon D. Hamilton and wife to Richard B. Hamilton, October 7, 1873, lot in the Thirty-second ward, on Virginia avenue, 23x90 feet. Price.....$825

C. F. Kepper to Mary Elizabeth McGimpsey and Emma Rosetta Russell, lot No. 1 and two lots in Shaler township, fronting 48 feet on the Evergreen Hamlet road. Price.....$410

Homestead Bank to Philip James, June 27, 1874 half a lot in Chartiers township, North Fayenette street, 41x142 feet. Price.....$500

Samuel Brubaker to Jacob B. McMartin, March 30, 1874, half a lot in McKeesport borough, on Water street, 60x70 feet. Price.....$2,200

Patrick Donahue to Reuben D. Bigler, June 11, 1874, lot in the Seventeenth, on Forty-fifth street, 20x100 feet. Price.....$5 000.

John Alderson executor to Thomas Alker, December 6, 1873, lot in Twenty-third ward, 100x125 feet. Price.....$425

Samuel McCune to Aaron Walker, January 20, 1874, lot in Elizabeth borough, on Third street 60x120 feet. Price.....$1,100

Deed of assignment of Joseph Gutzler to Edwin L. Goodwin, July 6, 1874, on his lands, tenements and hereditaments.

John H. Sawyer to Mary Ann Warnock, May 18, 1872, lot in the Eighteenth ward on Johnson street, 100x20 feet. Price.....$165

SECURING $60,000.

Another Little Legacy From The Nation Trust Co.—An Agreement with Mr. Frank Ardary.

Receiver John H Bailey, who is struggling with the settlement of the accounts of the late Nation Trust Company, appeared in Court yesterday, and asked to be helped out of a dilemma. He stated that a dispute had arisen between himself and Mr. Frank Ardary in relation to the latter's account with the bank,—and as there did not seem to be any decisive way of settling it, the two had made an agreement which was subject to the approval of the Court. Mr Bailey in further explanation, said the debt, as it stood, whatever its amount was, was not secured, but that the agreement entered into fixed that. In the agreement it is admitted that the debt of Frank Ardary to the Nation Trust Company amounts to sixty thousand dollars. It is agreed that for the security of the payment of the said sixty thousand dollars, Mr. Ardary will give a mortgage on his residence in the Nineteenth ward for the payment of forty thousand dollars, to be paid in six equal semi annual payments at a legal rate of interest. For the security of the balance, twenty thousand dollars, a mortgage is to be given on property on Liberty street, and the payments are to be the same as the former two for the other.

The petition of the Receiver was granted and the contract was ratified and approved.

SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Club Last Night.

The South Side Republican Club held a meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, last night, President Jenkin Jones presiding. The attendance was good, and gave evidence that the political thermometer on the South Side is on the rise.

The meeting was somewhat informal in character, and consisted chiefly of a general survey of the field and the hearing of verbal reports.

Mr. Larimer our candidate for Legislative honors, was in attendance, and being called upon for remarks, replied briefly. To effect he said that the Republican ticket throughout, so far as he could learn from his travels and observations, would be well treated by the South Side, and that its success would be coupled with a majority, the figures of which would make pleasant reading for Republicans, the morning after the election.

Several other gentlemen corroborated this view of the situation, and gave the most encouraging statements in reference to the votes of their respective districts.

After spending some time in gathering the new and transacting some routine business, the Club adjourned.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

saves the house-keeper trouble and money, and gives a satisfaction that no other Starch does.

THE BEST STARCH.—CHICAGO, March 15, 1871.—I am using Duryeas' Starch in my laundry, and I find it superior to all others that have come within my notice. It is the whitest, gives a clearer finish, and takes less starch for the same quantity of work than any I have ever used. I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Duryeas' Starch to all starch consumers.

H. WILSON,
Proprietor Wilson's Laundry,
299 State street.

"CRUSADE HALL."

Dedication of a New Temperance Headquarters in Allegheny.

The North Side Crusaders, besides their regular temperance work, have recently spent their leisure moments in fitting up a beautiful and cosy Hall, as a Temperance headquarters. The new rendezvous is located in the building formerly known as the Park Palace Saloon,—built especially as a fancy drinking place, for young men—but which was not attended with success, and was finally transferred at a sacrifice to the Reformed Presbyterian church. The building fronts the Park on North avenue three doors west of Federal street, and "Crusade Hall," as it has been styled, is located in the third story. It has been fitted up with great taste, and is capable of affording accommodations to an audience of perhaps four hundred persons. The walls are decorated with attractive and instructive mottoes, and the platform stand and windows brightened up with hanging baskets.

The time of dedication had been fixed for Monday night, and the occasion, notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, drew together an audience that crowded the hall almost to suffocation.

At eight o'clock the proceedings were opened, when Mr. E. A. Agnew, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of gentlemen, formally gave the hall in charge of the ladies and suggested that Mrs. Rev. E. E Swift, President of a Band, be called up to preside.

The suggestion was endorsed by the meeting and Mrs. Swift took the chair, assisted by Miss Davis and Mrs. Brown as Vice Presidents, Mrs. Glenn and Mrs. Magoffin as Secretaries, Mrs. A. W. Black, Mrs. Motheral, Mrs. Elliott and others were also asked to take seats on the platform.

A short time was then spent in devotional exercises. Mrs. Swift read a psalm, Mrs. Brown offered up the Dedicatory Invocation, and several psalms and hymns were sung by the choir of Rev. Dr. Swift's church, and Rev. Mr. Sayder's.

The report of the Secretary was then read, giving an account of the organization of the Allegheny Branch of the W. C. T. U., on the 23rd of March, 1874, and of the prayer meetings held under its auspices, and visiting of the saloons by the different bands. The report noted that "on the 4th of April, after two weeks of prayer, the band started on its great home mission work of carrying the gospel to the saloons of the city. Since that time, one hundred and sixteen different saloons have been visited; forty of them twice, and a few three times, by the bands. Some of our workshops and mills, as well as a large number of the families of drunkards have been visited, and 519 persons have signed the pledge. Many places were to be visited but for lack of workers, had to be laid over. Truly, the harvest is great but the laborers are few. There are now one hundred names enrolled as members of the band; these do not all go out with the band, but work in various ways, visiting families, &c.

The report gave an encouraging exhibit of what had been done, and the prospects for still greater good in the future.

Following the reading of the report, addresses were made by Miss Hannah E Davis, John Dean, Esq., Rev. D. Heard, W. K. Scandrett, Esq., Rev. E. B. Snyder, Rev. Joseph King, and others. The speeches were generally impromptu and were brief, but none the less interesting—so much so that they engaged the attention of the audience until a late hour.

The dedication was thus commemorated and was unanimously voted a pleasant success.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

In the case of William Zehnder, indicted for false pretenses, both parties so desiring, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Frederick Junker plead guilty of having sold liquor on Sundays.

George W. Parker was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in a case in which Frederick Junker was charged with selling liquor to minors.

George Wilson was convicted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hezekiah Heath, of Lincoln township, indicted on a charge of incest preferred by his son. On the part of the defendant it was contended the prosecution was engendered through spite work.

The next case taken up was that of Maggie Devine against her father, Patrick Devine, on a charge of rape. The offense is alleged to have been committed June 21, at their home in East Liberty, and at sundry times previously. On trial when court adjourned.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
James Dunn.
W. W. Chapman.
Charles Wenzell et al.
James Brown.
John Ross.
Harry Johnston.
Anthony Momper.
Martin Gunning.
H. Landis.
Barbara Funsting.
J. C. Lang.
Lorenz Ward et al.
Margaret Wood.
Archy Perry.
Edward Farley.
M. Anson & Curtis.
Bernard Divine.
Wilhelmina Beckert.
Frank Weigand.
Wm. Weiley.
Wm. Gleason.
Henry Fool.
Robert Donaldson.
Farley McDonough et al.
Thomas Hogan.
Lewi Rush.
Martin Carney.
D. Fuchs.
Emma Gladstone.
Michael Sweeny.
Wm. Printy.
John Schmidt.
Jesse Johnston.
Harry H. Sayers.

INSTANT DEATH.

Fatal Result of a Fall.

Last evening Mr. John C. Sharpe, residing at No. 707 Penn avenue was instantly killed by stepping from a window in the attic and being precipitated to the ground below. He had retired early, and being awakened it is supposed mistook the window for the door.

He kept a boarding house and leaves a family of six children, the oldest being but fifteen years of age, and the youngest three years old. He was a German by birth, forty-one years of age, and had resided here twenty-one years.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the remains when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Sweeping Reductions in Every Department.

Closing out sale of all kinds and styles of summer fabrics, regardless of cost or value.
Good bargains in everything.
Stock full and complete.
You can save money by buying now, as goods are cheaper than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.
Call and examine our stock and prices.
Better value in all kinds of dress goods for the same money than can be found elsewhere.

An infinite variety of dress goods suitable for summer wear, that sold early in the season at 50 cents to $1 00 per yard, we are closing out now at 12½ cents to 37½ cents.

W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
and 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
SMW

Interesting to Every One.

The great clearance sale at Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co. is attracting greater crowds than circus, comet or any thing else, for the reason that here money can be made by saving it. They have determined to close out their summer stock, and in order to do so, are giving their patrons all the benefit. The assortment is yet full and varied, and the prices of trimmings, millinery and furnishing goods so low that they may be said to be given away; Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

The Clearance Sale

of trimmings, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods is now in progress at Rosenbaum & Co.'s 78 and 80 Market street.

To the Policy-Holders of the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company.

The Board of Directors are happy to inform you that the losses incurred by the recent disastrous fire are but trifling, and policy holders having suffered loss can receive the amount of their claims in cash as soon as the same can be adjusted, the Directors having agreed to waive the sixty (60) day condition of the policies in reference to time of payment.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE D. RIDDLE Secretary.

Lake Superior Ice,

Extra heavy ice from the north corner, 15 to 20 inches thick, clear of snow, arriving daily, for sale by Jones, Dyer, Jr., & Co., rear of Passenger Station P. P. R. R. Allegheny
6d11w

SELF-DEFENCE.